Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862. NUMBER 306

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1862.

☞ We give up a large part of our news space to the details of the seven day's terrific fighting of our army in front of Richmond. It was a most eventful week, beginning on Wednesday, June 25th, and ending Tuesday, July 1st. The destruction of life and limb has been immense. In killed wounded and missing, our army has suffered a loss of not less than 16,000 men. But it has the grim satisfaction of knowing that it has inflicted upon the rebels a loss little short of **30,000**.

During the desperate and protracted struggle, the rebels gained no advantage except on Friday, when they so nearly overwhelmed and crushed Gen. Porter's division. But it was a contest of 50,000 "Chivalry" against barely 20,000 "Yankees." It was in this battle that our troops lost twenty-five guns. In all the other days' fighting but five guns were taken by the enemy, while our soldiers captured twenty-five—making the loss of artillery on both sides nearly even.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 more volunteers to aid in finishing up the rebellion. The chief part of them are wanted in Virginia to help McClellan, who has many vociferous friends in this State. Here now, is a beautiful opportunity to test the sincerity of their professions of attachment to him. The "young Napoleon" needs their help—and they pretend to worship his star. Why don't the sheet claiming to be his special organ and eulogist call lustily for its sort of Unionists to turn out and rally to his standard? Here is a glorious opportunity of fighting for the "constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Come, gentlemen, you have done duty among the home guards about long enough. Instead of staying at home to do the voting and swearing at the "Abolitionists," suppose you take a hand at the fighting. The poor "Abolitionists" have been between two fires; they have fought the rebels in front and suffered a fire-in-the-rear from a peculiar class of patriots at home. Notwithstanding Order No. 3 and proslavery generals to be placed over them, they are again ready to furnish their full quota of the present call for volunteers. Will the pro-slavery organ stop its dismal cackle against the "Abolitionists" long enough to call its clansmen to the tented field, to help save the "Union as it was"—in the glorious days of Pierce and Buchanan? Or, must the abolitionists produce the 300,000 men that are wanted?

CLAY COUNTY HEARD FROM.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following report of the result of the election in this county. He says: "I see you say Clay is the only county not heard from. I am sorry to think Clay the most remote county of Illinois, and will say that Clay, Democratic Clay, gave the astounding majority of 21 for the new constitution." It gave for Douglas 386 majority. What do the authors of the swindle think of their progeny now? The majority against it exceeds **16,000.** It was a straight party contest says the Chicago *Times*. Behold the result! It is a victory over knavery and secession of "gigantic proportions."

THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

We can now announce with certainty that our army has obtained a position where it will be able to sustain itself against all odds. It has accomplished that most difficult of all maneuvers—changing front in the face of an enemy of superior force. Although this change has been effected at a fearful expense of life and loss of war material, still it is a satisfaction to know that the pursuers have been punished two fold. Our army is now under the guns of the fleet. Its losses will be speedily made good. Reinforcements of men and means will rapidly pour in and soon we shall hear the glad tidings that our men are once more marching *forward to win*. They are out of the Chickahominy marshes—out of the malaria—once more on *terra firma*. The skies are brightening. Henceforward we act on the offensive. When our columns march again, the command to halt will not be given until our victorious army sets foot in Richmond, and the old flag waves over that nest of treason.

VICKSBURG.

The announcement by an evening contemporary, that "Vicksburg is ours," is premature. No such information has reached this city. The latest news from that interesting point was brought to Cairo on Saturday afternoon, by the ram Monarch, which left Vicksburg on Saturday week. On the Thursday previous the bombardment was inaugurated and continued the following day. On the latter morning, about 4 o'clock, eight of the gunboats of Commodore Farragut run the rebel batteries, and are now with Ellet's ram fleet. The two days bombardment of the town, resulted in the demolition of a large number of buildings, and other serious damage, and the good work will be continued.

In the meantime General Butler is engaged in a more feasible, but probably not less effective work in the way of strategy at the same position. By looking at a map of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, it will be observed that some distance above it takes a sharp curve, running almost due east for about five miles, where another sharp curve sends it in about an opposite direction, and for about the same distance. On the eastern corner, and a little south of the radius, stands the town of Vicksburg, protected from the river by a bluff on the north. The neck of land formed by this curve is narrow and low. Across this neck, and three or four miles west from Vicksburg, Gen. Butler, with true Yankee sagacity, and no constitutional scruples, has set at work *five thousand* genuine contrabands to dig a canal through, which the river will soon open a new course, thereby shortening the length some seven to ten miles, and at the same time leaving rebellious and contumacious Vicksburg an inland town, distant some four or five miles from the straightened course of the Father of Waters. The horns of a dilemma are thus presented—either Vicksburg must surrender, or become a quiet inland town. This done, and *the Mississippi is once more open* its entire length, giving our western navy full sweep. The splendid results of this work can hardly be overestimated. The first and principal is to cut off all beef supplies from the rebels—they having been drawn almost entirely from the two States of Arkansas and Texas, who, by the opening of the Mississippi, are virtually cut off from the Confederacy, and will be permitted to stay out in the cold for a little while, and then voluntarily come back to the protection of the old flag, or be whipped back. Other like advantageous results, looking to the restoration of the entire Mississippi Valley to the Union, must follow. But we have not room to enlarge upon this subject.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the arrival of the ram Lancaster at Memphis brings information that our fleet has destroyed the town of Vicksburg, and will be in possession of the ground where it stood in a brief time.

A Refutation.

The statement telegraphed from Cairo to this paper that "Gen. Lew. Wallace had been "reprimanded by Gen. Halleck for entering "Memphis without orders, &c.," we are assured upon good authority, is entirely erroneous, and that on the contrary, Gen. Halleck approved of his action, under the circumstances. Gen. Wallace received a furlough of twenty days to enable him to visit his family in Indiana. The story originated in Memphis and was currently reported in military circles there. We take pleasure in publishing its refutation, as we have long regarded Gen. Wallace as being one of the best and most gallant officers in the Western army.

A FLAT DENIAL.—It was stated, some time since, that Vallandigham has been serenaded by a band from Mansfield, Ohio. The Mansfield *Herald* indignantly denies the charge, "for the credit of our city," and adds: "First, this Mansfield band has not been out of the city. Second, the Mansfield band would not so disgrace itself had it been in Washington; and third, we have no Mansfield band."

☞ Had McDowell's army and other available reinforcements have been sent to McClellan, Richmond would have been under the stars and stripes to-day.—*Secession Times*.

And Washington would have been under the "stars and bars" to-day. The rebels would gladly exchange capitals.

☞ The alternative of discontinuing the Memphis *Avalanche*, or the withdrawal of the editor, Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, has been presented to the proprietors of that establishment by Gen. Grant, and the latter alternative has been accepted. The *Avalanche* has been treasonable in its utterances from the time of the occupation of Memphis by the federal soldiers, and we are glad they have been stopped.

Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

Surgeon-General Hammond has issued the following order:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9.

"It is intended to prepare for publication the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

"The medical portion of this work has been committed to Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States army, and the surgical part to Brigade-Surgeon John H. Brinton, United States volunteers.

"All medical officers are therefore requested to co-operate in this undertaking, by forwarding to this office such sanitary, topographical, medical, and surgical reports, details of cases, essays and results of investigations and inquiries as may be of value for this work, for which full credit will be given in the forthcoming volume.

"Authority has been given to both the above named gentlemen to issue, from time to time, such circulars as may be necessary to elicit the desired facts, and the medical officers are desired to comply with the requests which may thus be made of them.

"It is scarcely necessary to remind the medical officers of the regular and volunteer service that, through the means in question, much may be done to advance the science which we all have so much at heart, and to establish landmarks which will serve to guide us in future.

"It is therefore confidently expected that no one will neglect the opportunity of advancing the honor of the service, the cause of humanity and his own reputation.

"WM. A. HAMMOND,
"Surgeon General U. S. A."

The value of such a work can hardly be over estimated, in connection with which the following suggestion from the *American Medical Times* is very pertinent:

"It is worthy of consideration whether a code of signs cannot be adopted by means of which the surgical history of each case can be written with a pencil of nitrate of silver upon some parts of the cutaneous surface, to be transcribed and rendered by the hospital surgeon who receives it."

FROM GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

Reported Hanging of Guerrillas by Colonel Turchin—Resignation of Officers of the 24th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., June 29, 1862.

There is a report circulating that Col. Turchin, in marching with the 19th Illinois from Winchester to Bellefonte, was compelled to resort to some acts of terrible severity. He was repeatedly fired upon by rebel bushwhackers, and several of his men were slightly wounded. Two or three of the scoundrels were made prisoners; but the cowardly work continuing, Col. Turchin lost all patience, burned nine houses belonging to secession sympathisers, and hung two of the guerrillas upon the limb of a tree.

I know not how much truth there is in the report, but it would be in exact consonance with Colonel Turchin's character to act exactly as here stated. If he has really punished a pair of the rebel assassins, as they all deserve, his conduct will be heartily approved by every man in the army.

Col. Turchin's advanced guard reached Bellefonte on Thursday. He was on his way to join Col. Sill at Battle Creek, where he undoubtedly is at the present time.

I left Battle Creek on Thursday. All was quiet there at that time, except that everybody was discussing the resignation of the officers of the 24th Illinois, and universal regret was expressed that the untoward negro question should be brought up at this time in such a shape as to create discord between the gallant soldiers of the third division and their commanding general.

Considerable sympathy is expressed for the the officers of the 24th. In his speech at Huntsville, some days ago, Gen. Mitchell told the citizens that he had treated these officers with much harshness and severity—that he had ridiculed their conscientious scruples, and when one of them laid his sword upon the table before him, he unceremoniously ordered them out of his presence.

Farnsworth's Illinois Cavalry.

The army correspondents of all the leading journals unite in paying a high tribute to the gallant 8th Illinois, whose position in the work on the Peninsula before Richmond is well shown by the following from the New York *Times*:

For the last three weeks Gen. Stoneman has had but one regiment of cavalry in his command (the Eighth Illinois), and that regiment has, during all that time, picketed and guarded the fords and bridges across the Chickahominy above Mechanicsville, and about half the distance from the Chickahominy and Pamunky river. It was a part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, too, that made the reconnoisance to Ashland and took the prisoners, horses, and wagons, and dispersed the rebels, and not the "well-tried regulars," as stated by your correspondent—this party leaving their camp at midnight, performing the expedition and returning the same afternoon.

Apprenticeship for Africans Captured by Slavers.

[From Washington Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

The Danish minister, Col. Raasloff, has offered our government to take from them any captured slaves that our men-of-war may hereafter pick up. These wild Africans he proposes to send to the sugar island of St. Croix, where they are to be apprenticed to the planters for a sufficient time to enable them to learn to speak English and acquire the rudiments of civilisation, when they will be placed on a footing with the native free laborers, working for whom they choose, and receiving pay therefor. The natives of St. Croix are said to be the most civilized and comfortably off of any of the black race in the West Indies or elsewhere, owing to wise laws, an excellent school system, and religious instruction. The Danish government will also receive a number of our own emancipated slaves in St. Croix if they wish to emigrate as agricultural laborers, placing them on a footing with their own people. A special agent is now here about it.

The Orleans Princes.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune, 3d.]

The three Orleans Princes—Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres—arrived here to-day, en route for Boston and Europe. They return to Europe after a campaign of a number of months, in which they have had no opportunity to earn personal distinction. Speculators in diplomatic matters try to see special significancance in their sudden departure. Some think that it was occasioned by a friendly hint from Queen Victoria, who is a staunch friend to the Orleans family, that they ought to come home before they become involved in a false position, in which threatening events might possibly place them.

Fifty-five Federal Soldiers Executed at Atlanta, Ga.

[From the Louisville Journal of the 3d.]

We learn from Lieut. Tennets, who is attached to Gen. Buell's staff, and who arrived in this city yesterday from Huntsville, that fifty-five federal soldiers were hanged by the rebel authorities, one day last week, in Atlanta, Ga. They had been detailed by General Mitchell from various regiments under his command for a secret service, and had been sent out upon duty, but were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy, their lives paying the penalty of their misfortune. With a knowledge of such outrages as the above, how much longer shall we deal gently with traitors.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Brilliant Fighting on Tuesday

REBEL LOSS ON THAT DAY, 10,000.

Stoneman's Brigade All Safe.

THEY WERE NEARLY ALL COUNTED AS LOST.

The Loss of the Rebels during the Seven Day Fighting put at 30,000.

FEDERAL LOSS FROM 10,000 TO 20,000.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Richmond *Examiner* of July 2d, gives the following relating to the battle of Monday. It says:

"On Sunday morning Gens. Hill and Longstreet, with their divisions crossed the Chickahominy, and late Monday morning attacked the enemy, about five miles northeast of Darlington on the Newmarket road. The conflict was terrible, and by 8:30 p. m. the enemy had been driven back a mile and a half. At half-past nine, being heavily reinforced, the enemy made another stand. The loss here on the confederate side was terrible. The situation being hopeless against such overwhelming forces, Gen. Hill steadily retired. At this moment, seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose from the whole Yankee line. The fight ended there for the night."

The *Republican* says it thinks the divisions which went into the fight of Friday, 14,000 strong, could number only 6,000 men for duty on Tuesday, and that the loss of life exceeds that of any battle or series of battles yet fought.

"About 8 o'clock, a. m., of Tuesday," (the *Examiner* says) Jackson and Huger's divisions attacked McClellan's left flank on the west side of the Chickahominy seventeen miles from Richmond. Later in the day, Magruder fell upon the right flank. Fighting was going on until Tuesday night. Heavy firing from the gunboats on James River was heard on Tuesday morning. A number of federal transports are in the river with reinforcements from Burnside, but they have not yet landed."

The above last extracts from the *Examiner* relative to Tuesday's battle, in which Gen. McClellan's dispatch of Thursday said the enemy were badly beaten.

Advices received at the War Department show that there was no fighting on the Peninsula yesterday, up to 5:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON, July 4—Evening.—Latest advices at the War Department from McClellan, are dated at 9 this morning, up to which time there had not been any fighting since Tuesday.

Gen. Dix reports the arrival to-day at Fortress Monroe of 553 rebel prisoners, being part of those captured in the late battles, among whom are several Colonels and Majors.

Major-General Dix has ordered all civilians away from Fortress Monroe, and no persons will be passed to that point or to the army of the Potomac, except those connected with military or naval service.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Fortress Monroe correspondence of the *Tribune*, dated July 3d, says Gen. McClellan's position cannot be flanked by any force, however great. Supplies of all kinds have arrived in abundance, and the army is in the best possible spirits.

Two gunboats went up the Appomatox River toward Petersburg on Sunday night. The Island Belle got aground. She was dismantled and burned.

City Point was burned this morning by the gunboats, thus destroying the shelter for rebel sharpshooters.

James River is filled with transport vessels and steamers, and there are over twenty gunboats in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing.

The rebel prisoners state their loss at 30,000, while ours will not exceed 10,000. The rebels had over 200,000 troops engaged.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2—9 p. m.—Col. C. Ross Smith, who is connected with the reserve cavalry, informs me that this force, numbering over 1,000, have all arrived here this evening. This command, with the flying artillery, and about 1,500 infantry, were placed under command of Gen. Stoneman, to attend to the removal of government property at Whitehouse. He saw it all safely removed, and the building destroyed. On Saturday evening they left Whitehouse, after shipping all the goods and the infantry, 1,500, and retreated to Williamsburg, arriving there early on Sunday. From thence they went to Yorktown, where they shipped their artillery.

Their men are all in good health and spirits, and lost only two of their number, who were taken while on picket duty. They represent the expedition as admirably managed by Gen. Stoneman. The cavalry, infantry and artillery in all numbered about 3,000 men, and many of them have been erroneously reported captured. It was believed to be so in the main army.

FORT MONROE, July 3.—This morning the Nellie Baker arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Harrison's Landing, having left there at 5 o'clock. She brings twenty-five rebel prisoners, and a few wounded.

The most terrible fighting took place Tuesday last, and with most brilliant successes the rebels were defeated in every action, and the rebel prisoners admit a loss of at least 10,000 that day. Our artillery was most successfully handled nearly all day, while the rebels have done but very little execution, our loss was very small compared with that of the rebels. As fast as the rebel forces were cut to pieces, other fresh troops were immediately marched forward to fill their places, they seemed to disregard the lives of their men, and held them under the hottest fire of our artillery. The enemy have been driven back in every fight for the last three days, our troops are in fine spirits and never so anxious to fight as now. The steamer Vanderbilt and Arrowsmith have arrived with 1,000 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Dispatches have been received from Gen. McClellan, dated as late as one o'clock a. m. of the 4th. The following is their substance, omitting details not proper for present publication:

There had been no fighting since Tuesday night, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. The army moved to the position now occupied because it affords superior advantages for the co-operation of the gunboats, of which seventeen are now in the river protecting the flank of our army. Statements of the casualties in the severe battles of the eight days cannot yet be furnished. Our forces were not beaten in any conflict, nor could they be driven from the field by the utmost efforts of the enemy. No guns have been lost since the 27th, when McCall's division at the onset was overwhelmed and twenty-five pieces fell into the hands of the enemy. The sick and wounded are being sent to the hospitals. At one o'clock yesterday the army was drawn up in its positions for review; the bands were playing, and national salutes being fired and things looked bright.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Capt Spear of Gen Reynolds' staff reported that reinforcements were being landed on Thursday morning, and were received with great enthusiasm by McClellan's troops. The battle of Tuesday lasted from five a. m. till nine p. m. We took twenty-four guns from the rebels, who came up always three or four lines deep. The canteens of the rebels were filled with whisky and gunpowder.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, TURKEY ISLAND, July 2, 1862.

The following is one account of the battles fought in front of Richmond on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, being the 5th, 6th and 7th days of the engagement:

On Sunday morning the corps of Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin were left in the works at Fair Oaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains on their way to James River. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg turnpike, when the rebels discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did the rebels approach that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them.

The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock, which was promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly. Advancing in a solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery, the effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds.

At dark the enemy was repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles from Savage's Station.

While this battle was in progress, other important events were transpiring. The railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of twelve cars under a full head of steam was run overboard. All the commissary and quartermaster's stores, unable to be moved, were committed to the flames, together with a large amount of ordnance stores. The large house at the station and the adjoining grounds, which were filled with sick and wounded, whom it was impossible to get away, were left under the care of our surgeons, with all necessaries at hand for their comfort. They numbered about 700, and are now in the enemy's hands.

The troops which had fought the battle of Sunday retired under cover of the night to White Oak swamp bridge, a distance of about twelve miles, there to await the advance of the enemy. The disposition of the troops on Monday, the sixth day of battle was as follows:

Gen Smith's division, supported by Gen. Naglee's brigade, occupied the right of the bridge, while Gen. Sumner's and Gen. Franklin's corps occupied the left, Gen. Heintzelman's corps, with Gen. McCall's division, was on the road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from Richmond. The enemy came up boldly early in the morning, having been heavily reinforced by the troops who had fought the battle of Friday on the opposition side of the Chickahominy.

About three o'clock it was evident that some portion of our line must give away, as the rebels were constantly throwing fresh troops into action. Our troops in front of the bridge now fell back to within three and a half miles of Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly afterwards renewed and continued with the greatest determination on both sides.

The loss on Monday was very heavy on both sides.

During the day all the cattle and the greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island Bridge. Some of the rear wagons had to be abandoned and fired to make room for the passage of artillery.

The fight was renewed early on Tuesday morning by the rebels, they evidently intending to crush our army. It lasted about three hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The enemy then retired, leaving the field to our troops.

The rebels again advanced about 3 o'clock p. m. in considerable numbers, but retired after being shelled by the gunboats and artillery for about two hours, without coming near enough for musketry to become engaged.

The loss of our army during these seven engagements is not known, but 20,000 is considered to be as near an estimate as can at present be given in killed, wounded and missing. Many of these at present unaccounted for may have straggled away through the country and may hereafter return.

The loss of the enemy in killed must have been very heavy, far exceeding that of our army.

We have taken about seven hundred prisoners, among whom are three lieutenants and one major. The reported capture of General Magruder is probably a mistake. The loss in field artillery is about thirty pieces during the seven days.

Gen Reynolds and Capt. Kingsbury of his staff were taken prisoners, as also Col. Stockton of Michigan.

Gen. Meade of Pennsylvania was severely wounded. Gen. Burns was wounded in the face. Gen. Sumner and Gen. Heintzelman were both slightly wounded in the left arm, but never left the field. Gen. McCall was seen to fall from his horse during the battle, and was taken prisoner. The extent of his injuries is not known. Gen. Goslin of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment was killed. Capt. Cambie of the 5th regular cavalry, was also killed. Col. Pratt of the 31st New York was wounded in the face.

The army is now encamped on high rolling ground on the banks of the James River, fifteen miles from Richmond. The transports are already unloading supplies at the wharves.

The commanding general feels confident of successfully meeting any attack the enemy may make upon his present position. The reinforcements the rebels received from Beauregard and Jackson gave them a force double that of the army of the Potomac, and many of the prisoners taken during the battle belonged to Beauregard's army.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following are among the wounded and sick arrived here yesterday by the steamer Vanderbilt and Louisiana, from the army of the Potomac. The following belong to Michigan regiments: Lieut. Wm. B. Roe, 16th, fever; assistant surgeon, A. J. Hobart, 1st, chronic diarrhea; capt. George C. Hopper, 1st, side, severe; capt. George W. Drummond, 1st, leg, slight; capt. William M. Throop, 1st, foot, slight; capt. George, 4th, arm, severe; corporal, 1st, knee slight; Charles Walser, 4th, breast, slight; A. Ingham, lieut. G. H. Eggleston, 1st Michigan; orderly sergeant James G. Bush, 2d Michigan, right shoulder; John Farrill, 5th Illinois, hand; Charles W. Dicker, 4th, thigh; sergeant E. Bliss, 2d Indiana, diarrhea; J. Rolls, 7th Michigan, arm; A. Beebe, 7th Michigan, head.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862.

Mr. GRIMES called up the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for official reports from Col. Canby in regard to operations in New Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill repealing the act requiring the bonds of paymasters and assistant paymasters to be approved by the judge or attorney of the district in which he resides. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER from the same committee reported back the bill to abolish certain ports of delivery in the Mississippi valley. Passed.

He also reported a bill for the collection of the revenue on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier. The bill provides that vessels in the coasting trade shall file a manifest with the collector with the duties thereon, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents at the re-opened frontier ports. Passed.

Mr. LANE of Kansas offered a resolution that the President be required to inform the Senate of the amount due to the State of Kansas from the several departments of the government with a view of applying the same on the taxes due from the said State. Adopted.

Mr. WADE called up the bill providing for certain post roads; the bill provides for a bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. An amendment was proposed to make the draw of the proposed bridge 300 feet instead of 270 feet. This was discussed at some length by Messrs. Wade, Cowan and Collamer.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bill was postponed, and the bill making appropriation for the payment of certain bounties was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN the bill concerning certain lands granted the State of Iowa, was taken up and passed.

Mr. GRIMES, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill in relation to schools for colored children in Washington and Georgetown, which passed on motion of Mr. FOSTER.

The general pension bill was taken up and several amendments of the committee concurred in. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., moved to reconsider the vote by which Maj. Gen. Hunter's reply to the inquiry as to the organization of negro regiments, was ordered to be printed. After a long debate Mr. Wickliffe's motion was tabled.

The Senate amendments to the United States note bill were non-concurred in, and a committee appointed. A joint resolution, assigning the first Tuesday of September for the corporators of the Pacific railroad to meet at Chicago, passed. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to wounded soldiers, to replace that lost by the casualties of war.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any member of Congress has been interested in contracts since last April.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French to Send a Large Fleet into American Waters.

CAPE RACE, July 5.—The steamship Hibernian from Liverpool 27th via Londonderry 28th passed here this morning.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions very dull. Consols for money 93¼@93⅜. American securities dull with a downward tendency.

It is asserted that Napoleon has resolved to send sufficient troops to Mexico to force a way to the capital against all obstacles.

Admiral Graviere will immediately take command of a strong concentration of French war vessels in American waters, which concentration, the *Patrie* says, is justified by what may arise out of the American war and Mexican affairs.

The London *Herald* argues intervention in American affairs.

Terrible Fire at Winona, Minn.

WINONA, Minn., July 5.—A fire this morning destroyed four blocks. Loss estimated at half a million. The insurance covers about one hundred thousand. Among the heaviest losers are R. D. Cone, hardware; V. Simpson, Charles Benson, druggists; Jackson Brothers, S. J. Smith, buildings, Ely buildings; Drew & Brother, W. G. McCutcheon, Levi Brothers, Fox & Troost, B. L. Fahnestock, Yale & Co., O. C. White, J. Curtis, S. Friend, Exchange Hotel, and the *Daily Republican* office.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a smouldering sky rocket.

Death of Hon. Julius Manning.

GALESBURG, July 5.—Hon. Julius Manning died suddenly at Knoxville last evening.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW

THE GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT

Bombarding Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG TO BE MADE AN INLAND TOWN.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 3—10 a. m.

The subject of union clubs is at present being agitated in the city of Memphis. Some persons suppose it will be an easy matter to get up a number of them and obtain many citizens members. It can do no harm to try. The Grenada *Appeal* of the 30th, has reports from Richmond of a late date, from its correspondent John R. Thompson, stating that Stonewall Jackson had circumvented and cut off a part of McClellan's forces and captured Gens. Rankin and Reynolds, with from 8,000 to 12,000 men. The fight was terrific and lasted four days. Northern reports contradict this, and state that Gen. McClellan captured the city of Richmond and 50,000 of Beauregard's men. Discussion as well as bets ran high in Memphis last evening.

The news from Vicksburg is exciting and interesting dispatches reached Capt. McGunnigle, of steamer St. Louis, yesterday, by the U. S. Ram Lancaster, No. 3, bringing dates from Commodore Farragut to the 28th ult. Farragut had engaged the rebel batteries before the city and reduced and silenced them. He had passed beyond the city with nine of his fleet, but was unable to hold the batteries from lack of men. They reopened upon him after he had passed, but were not of much effect. The loss of the federal fleet is not stated. The rebel force is supposed to be 30,000 men.

The ram Lancaster met commander Davis' fleet about 100 miles this side of Vicksburg. It is almost certain that both fleets can hold the place.

Vicksburg advices of the 28th to the Grenada *Appeal* state that Farragut fought the batteries with full force and the batteries returned the fire as long as they could hold out. The batteries having been built on a level with the houses of the city on purpose. Hardly a house is left standing in Vicksburg. This is the third town destroyed by Farragut.

It will be recollected that the rebel steamer Van Dorn escaped destruction on the 6th ult, by showing a clean pair of heels. The Van Dorn and two other confederate boats have been burned within a day or two, up Yazoo River, by the federals—only one being left, the Arkansas, now fast on a sand bar, and useless.

Memphis is to be strongly fortified immediately, that less force may be needed for holding and protecting it. Col. Webster, chief of the engineer corps has charge of the work, having vacated his position as colonel commanding of the post for the purpose. He is succeeded by Col. T. Lyle Dickey, chief of cavalry.

MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, July 4th, 10 a. m.

The prevalence of guerrillas in such numbers in this district, as well as in Gen. Curtis' department, caused Gen. Grant to issue a general order to the effect that whenever loss is sustained by the government, collections shall be made by the seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property from persons in the immediate neighborhood, sympathizing with the rebellion to remunerate the government for all loss or expense. Persons acting with the guerrillas without organization, or without uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to treatment as prisoners-of-war, and when caught, will not receive such treatment.

On an island below the mouth of White River 2,000 men are said to be collected and united in self-defense against the oppression of the confederacy.

The *Daily Bulletin* appeared this forenoon. B. D. Nabors and R. Hough are editors. It is now a good Union paper and deserves support. The change was brought about by a late order of Col. Hilyer, provost marshal. The former publishers could not swallow the oath.

Goods and provisions of every description are low here. There is no chance for speculation. The market is yet well supplied. The amount of shipments North yesterday was 8,227 bales of cotton, 9,702 hogsheads of sugar, 8,624 barrels of molasses.

Tennessee money is twenty-five per cent. discount; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama thirty per cent.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 5, 1862.

The ram Monarch brought up a small prize, the Moore, taken at Napoleon. She had been used for transporting conscripts up the Arkansas River.

Vicksburg is almost destroyed.

Through Mississippi, hunger and starvation are rife. Women and children from Vicksburg are living in holes dug along the hills which rise back of the town, in most abject poverty.

The Monarch came up for repairs, the boilers being in a bad condition.

The gunboat Pittsburg, from Fort Pillow, arrived last night for repairs, with a small prize, the Gen. Pillow, captured at Hatchie River.

By arrivals from Corinth, we have particulars of the cavalry fight at Booneville, participated in on our side by twenty-two companies of the 2d Michigan and 2d Iowa, two companies being posted two miles in advance of the town. These were attacked by twelve regiments of rebel cavalry, numbering 4,700 effective men, and driven back to Booneville, where other companies coming to their support, the whole force was flanked on either side, and charged on the front by the rebels. Thus for seven hours and half did the little band resist this superior force, the two front companies being armed with six shooting repeating rifles and navy revolvers, mowing the enemy down by score as they successively charged each time, throwing forward fresh men. The slaughter among them was terrible, though it is impossible to ascertain the number, as they carried off the dead and wounded. Continually charging and continually repulsed, they fought over three hours and then retreated, our men following them four miles. Our loss is four killed, fourteen wounded and twelve missing.

The health of the army at Corinth is rapidly improving.

The line of railroad all the way from Columbus to Corinth is strongly guarded—transit safe.

The 4th was very quiet here. The salutes at morning, noon and night, were fired from the forts and gunboats. The Gen. Bragg flag was presented to the 63d Illinois regiment. It is a very costly flag, the finest I ever saw, from citizens of Richmond county. The presentation speech was made by Judge Kitchell, and responded to by Col. Mars. A patriotic speech was made to the men by Gen. Strong.

In firing a salute from the fort last night, Wm. T. Field, Co. D, 63d Illinois regiment and Warren Potter, Co. D, of Illinois, were badly injured. Field will die. Potter's right arm is amputated, and right eye destroyed.

From the White River we learn that Gen. Hindman has ordered that there shall be no trading with Yankees, except for ammunition and salt, on pain of death.

A grand salute was fired this forenoon at sunrise from all the camps, and from Captain McGunnigle's fleet on the river, in honor of the day we celebrate.

The telegraph North was first opened to press dispatches last night. Mr. Bacon, superintendent, will allow short, approved telegrams to newspapers daily hereafter.

2,500 guerrillas are said to be collected at Helena, Ark., burning cotton etc. Pickets are stationed at all important points to keep them informed of federal movements.

The Mississippi on either shore was covered with people desiring to escape conscription and guerrillas. North of Vicksburg the federal gunboats were continually importuned to take on persons of that kind. Something should be done for them. They are suffering the greatest hardships.

There is no fear at present of an attack.

The provost marshal this morning issued an order forbidding the sale of spirituous or malt liquors within the city or immediate suburbs, or by store boats while at the landing.

Neither the Daily *Avalanche* or *Argus* appeared this morning, their editors and publishers having either neglected or refused to comply with the following order by Gen. Grant:

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.—No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this District unless the editors and proprietors thereof shall first take the oath and bear true allegiance to the government of the United States of America, and will support the constitution and laws thereof, disclaim and renounce all allegiance to the so called confederate States. Local marshals will see this order strictly enforced.

By command of Major General GRANT.
WM. S. HILLYER, Provost Marshal Gen.

Whether they finally comply or not, we shall not want for daily papers. A new one, the *Daily Union Appeal*, from the old *Appeal* office, edited by J. K. Davison of Indiana—appeared yesterday morning, and this afternoon, another—the *Evening Commercial*, to be issued by Messrs. Sanders, Clark & Norton—to be strictly a newspaper.

Gen. Grant's family arrived yesterday. The ensuing Fourth to be celebrated here by a grand supper and ball to take place at Liberty Hall, under the auspices of Mayor Park and some of the new Board of Aldermen. Some citizens propose also a pic nic excursion on the river. The colored population have a grand jubilee in the old navy yard, dancing, music and fun generally.

CAIRO, July 5—3 p. m.—The ram Monarch has arrived with important news from Vicksburg. On Thursday morning, the 26th ult., Com Porter's mortar fleet commenced to shell the upper fort, below the town. This was continued all day without result. On Friday morning the bombardment was recommenced, and in the afternoon directed on the town itself.

The shells could be seen to burst over the town. This was continued until about four o'clock, when the fleet was signalled to cease firing. The batteries on shore replied very light and at long intervals, firing very inaccurately. About an hour after the cessation of this bombardment, the water battery opened on the mortars, which replied until the batteries ceased firing. When the firing ceased at four p. m., the captains of divisions were signalled to report on the flag ships, when an order was issued to open fire with the entire fleet upon the town at eight o'clock that night.

At the appointed time the action was commenced, and continued an hour. An order then came from Commodore Farragut, whose fleet was then five miles below, to again shell the town the next morning at four o'clock, when a portion of the fleet would run the blockade. This was done, and eight vessels passed the batteries without serious damage. The damage to the city must have been great, toppling houses, falling chimneys, crashing roofs, and slight conflagrations being seen in various places. We are also informed on indisputable authority, that 5,000 negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to work on a canal across the bend, on which Vicksburg, or its remains are now situated. The bed of the Mississippi being thus turned Vicksburg becomes an inland city forever more. 700 shells have been sent for to New Orleans with which to reduce the remains of Vicksburg to ashes. The canal is fast progressing to completion.

Victims of the Richmond Seven Days' Fight.

BOSTON, July 5.—Waldo Claflin, body servant of Col. Wyman of the Massachusetts 16th, has arrived here and reports that Col. Wyman was shot through the breast, and had his right arm shattered badly in the action Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. A. G. Dodd of Boston, was shot dead at the head of his company during the battle.

Fatal Balloon Accident.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, July 5.—At a Democratic celebration at Sparta, Monroe county, on the 4th, one of the attractions was a balloon ascension by F. H. Westbrook. When the balloon had reached an elevation of about 300 feet, it burst and fell to the earth, instantly killing Mr. Westbrook.

The Refugees at Washington.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 2d.

The misrepresentations with which proslavery journals teem concerning the loyal blacks who have sought refuge in Washington, are exposed by the following plain statement of facts: So far from being an expense to the government, the 400 who now lodge in Duff Green's row are a source of pecuniary profit as well as of great advantage to Washington.

One hundred and fifty have been employed for some weeks in police work, particularly in burying dead horses, 1,000 of which, left where they were, were sure to breed pestilence, they have put under ground. Fifty are hired by the day in the quartermaster's department and are employed in breaking mules.

The maximum wages paid to these men is forty cents a day. They also receive a ration estimated at twenty cents each. Two hundred rations are issued to women and children who do nothing. Adding this twenty cents for the average family rations to the sixty paid in money and in rations to the laboring blacks, we have an average payment of eighty cents per day, for which the usual price is $1 to $1.25.

If we add five cents, which is beyond the actual cost, the proportion of each head of a family for the shelter afforded him and his in the rickety building in which they house, the maximum cost is eighty-five cents, and the government saves in each case from fifteen to forty cents a day.

These 400 blacks are all that remain under the charge of the military governor. Thousands who have taken refuge in the district have disappeared, some getting employment as teamsters and in other capacities under the government, many others having been hired by private families, and, not a few having crossed the Potomac to free Virginia or the free north.

Serious Accident.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

NEPONSIT, July 4, 1862.

A deplorable accident has just occurred here thus early in the day (it is now but six o'clock) by which one man, John McDonald, lost both hands, and another, Henry Cole, was seriously injured. They were firing a six-pounder taken at Fort Donaldson, when, through the imperfect swabbing of the gun, a premature discharge took place, resulting as stated. C. S.

☞ The New York *Herald* of Thursday says: Hon. Wm. Butler, State Treasurer of Illinois, is at the Astor House. On Thursday next he will pay the interest on the debt of that State, in gold, at the American Exchange Bank in this city.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst., by the Right Rev. Father Desmond, Mr. JOSEPH M'ENARDY and Miss EMILIE A. ROFINOT, all of Chicago.

On Monday evening, June 30th, by Rev. W. W. Everts, Mr. OSCAR W. BARRETT and Miss GENEVIEVE HOARD, daughter of Samuel Hoard, Esq.

By the same, June 9th, Mr. FRANCIS H. HEGAN, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss THEODOSIA L. GARNETT, of Chicago.

By the same, July 3d, Mr. STEPHEN D. COOPER and Miss SUSAN REYNOLDS, both of Chicago.

DIED.

On Saturday afternoon, July 5th, ANNIE MILLS, only daughter of Oliver B. and Josephine M. Hayes, aged 16 months and 21 days.

Funeral at the house 234 Wabash avenue, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier
164 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until eight in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases. jy4-x643-1m

FOX & HOWARD,
CONTRACTORS FOR
DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.
Office 86 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago.
☞ Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand. jy4-x650-3m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims against the Government promptly collected. Discharged soldiers sending us their papers can receive their back pay by return mail, less our fees, which will be $1 00. Orders on the Paymaster promptly collected and the money remitted. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street. [illegible]

CHEAPEST LAND YET.—80 acres open land, three miles from Brownsville, in centre of Jackson County, this State, for $1.25 per acre cash. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT, Agt., 38 Dearborn st. ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL SCRIP.—$400 to $600 for sale by ISAAC R. HITT, Real Estate Office, No. 38 Dearborn street. jy4-x650-3t

SHORT-HAND WRITING.
Graham's Standard, or American Phonography taught. Graham's Phonographic Works on hand and for sale. Brief Long Hand, a saving of over fifty per cent. [illegible] Metropolitan Block, [illegible] Teacher and Reporter. [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of
YOUNG & BALL,
composed of George H. Young and William T. Ball, Coopers, is this day dissolved. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them to the undersigned. All sums due the said firm must be paid only to the undersigned. GEORGE H. YOUNG.
Chicago, July 2, 1862.

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—Girl wanted to do general housework for a small family, consisting of man, wife and two children, near Union Park. Call Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock at No. 13 Board of Trade Building, up stairs, corner of Wells and South Water street. Must give good references. jy7-x681-1t

WANTED—To engage Board for one gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen and their wives, from early in the fall (on their return from the east) until next summer, in a family where no other boarders are taken. Rooms furnished or unfurnished, as desired. In the answer give the number of house and price of board per month. References given. Address Box 3888. jy7-x671-1t

WANTED—Occupants for three desirable rooms overlooking the lake and avenue. Inquire at No. 15 Congress street, corner of Michigan avenue. jy7-x678-1t

WANTED—To Sell or Trade—A good Chaise, very cheap. Call at 63 Clark street, room No. 11. jy7-x676-1t

WANTED.—A pair of 3-inch, or two-flue Boilers, 20 to 30 horse power each. MUST BE IN GOOD ORDER AND NOT LONG BEEN IN USE. Any person having such will find a cash purchaser by addressing L. D. WILSON, care P. O. Box 3666, Chicago, Ill., with full particulars. [illegible]

WANTED—Girl Wanted—Plain Cook and good Washer and Ironer, to go to the country for three months, then to return to the city. A German, English or American preferred. Address, with reference, Box 3305, Post Office. jy7-x662-3tnet

WANTED.—A situation to run a stationery engine or a circular saw mill, by a man who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references. In or out of the city. Address A. N. MURPHEY, Chicago, Ill. jy7-x658-3t

WANTED—Two Girls—One Kitchen girl, who can wash, iron and do plain cooking. Second girl, one who understands table work. American, Scotch, English or German. Must come well recommended, to 173 Michigan avenue. jy7-x674-1t

WANTED—$250 for six months, on good security. A liberal interest will be paid. Address "Merchant," Tribune Office. jy7-x660-1t

WANTED—A medium sized second hand Herring's Safe cheap for cash. Apply at 51 South Water street. jy7-x660-3t

WANTED—Servant Girl Wanted—One who can come well recommended, is a good cook, and can do general housework, will find a good situation and fair wages by applying at Mrs. White's, Wabash avenue, fifth house North of Old st., on East side of street. jy7-x675-1t

WANTED—A situation is wanted by a young man as book-keeper or assistant clerk, salesman or to travel, or any employment of respectability. Is willing to engage on trial at low wages, and by faithfulness to his employer, will hope to merit advancement. City references as to capabilities, character, &c., will be given. Please address "S." Box 154, Chicago. jy7-x674-1t

WANTED—A good business man with $8,000, as Partner in a Manufacturing Business. The article made is one of the staples sold by all Grocery men. $25,000 is already invested in Buildings and Machinery,
With no Incumbrance of any kind.
A large and responsible Eastern House are present owners, who will furnish equal amount of capital, but have no time to attend to the business individually. Inquire for particulars of N. A. HAVEN, No. 212 South Water street. jy7-x680-1t

TAKEN UP—By J. P. De Condres, corner of Lake and Market streets, a small sized Chestnut colored mare, with black mane and tail, about 5 years old, and No. 10 branded on near side. jy7-x679-3t

LOST—Horse Lost—A six year old Grey Horse, lame in right hind foot. Strayed July 1st, from No. 455 West Washington street. Any person returning him or giving information where he may be found, will be suitably rewarded. WM. M. HOYT.

IF JOHN MYERS, WHO FORmerly resided in Liverpool and sailed from London in the ship Toronto, for New York, in the month of January, 1859, and it is believed resided for some time in New York and New Orleans, will communicate with Mr. RICHARD TERRAY, of Liverpool, England, Attorney at Law, he will hear of something to his advantage. jy7-x667-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant suits and single rooms can be obtained, with board, at 45 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, July 7th, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Sec.

MONEY TO LOAN—From
One to Five Years,
In sums to suit, on city or country security. Business paper wanted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 43 Clark street. jy7-x642-2tnet

FOR SALE—Two New Coaches—Manufactured in New Haven, Conn. Good style and finish. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also—Two second hand Top Buggies in good order. Inquire at Sheldon & Tuttle's Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street. jy7-x673-3t

LOST—On the 4th on Michigan avenue, a Spotted Coach Dog (a slut pup about five months old. The dog is well known in town. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing the same to JOHNSTON, SPENCER & CO., 20 Lake street. jy6-x670-1t

LOST—On Saturday morning, the drawings of the plan of a dwelling house. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at this office, or at the office of G. P. Randall, Architect room No. 30 Portland Block.

LOST—On the morning of July 4th, near the Marine Bank, a small old-fashioned BREASTPIN, with the initials "H. B. B." on the back. The finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked, on returning it to the Tribune Office.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by
DIEBOLD BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati,
Which, for
BEAUTY OF FINISH
Excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles, and powder proof locks.
Prices for Single Door, $50 to $150.
Prices for Double Doors, $175 to $600.
jy7-x666-1w For sale by F. W. PRATT.

"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR."
THE BEST
"SELF-SEALING" JAR
Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by
BURLEY & TYRREL,
48 Lake street.

THE CHICAGO
HOMŒOPATHIC
PHARMACY
IS REMOVED TO
No. 136 Clark Street,
CORNER OF MADISON.
C. S. HALSEY.

HYGEIO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT.
Established for the
Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Entrance, 96 State street.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.
Chicago, May, 1862.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A farm in Illinois, 60 miles from Chicago, and one and a half miles from the Marengo Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Trains pass every day. The farm contains 200 acres of land, one half fenced and one-half tillable. There is a good dwelling house on it, 32 feet square, with an addition [illegible] feet, two-story and attic. The tillable land is now under cultivation and yielded large crops last year. The farm will be sold low, easy terms, or exchanged for a house and a few acres of land on the banks of the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark sts. jy7-x669-1m

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION—NOTICE.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the rooms of the Association on MONDAY evening, July 7th, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that a number of heavy dealers in New Mexico will be present, and if, through the Association and Railroad Companies interested, a satisfactory Freight Tariff can be arranged, large cash investments in all kinds of merchandise will be made, and the future trade of that section secured to this city. Let every member be on hand. Other merchants are invited to attend the meeting.
MERRILL LADD, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., July 1st, 1862.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, July 10, 1862, for
2,000 Cavalry Horses, and
1,000 Artillery Horses.
All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Ind.
Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:
500 within ten (10) days from date of contract.
500 " twenty (20) "
500 " thirty (30) "
500 " forty (40) "
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, no greys; good, square trotters, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.
SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.
[illegible]
JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

FIRE INSURANCE.
AGENCY OF
L. D. Olmsted & Co.
We represent the following well known
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:
SECURITY, of New York, Assets—$650,000.
SPRINGFIELD, Marine, of Springfield, Mass., Assets—$412,000.
CITY, Fire, of New Haven, Assets—$300,000.
PARK, of New York, Assets—$250,000.
MERCHANTS, of Hartford, Assets—$240,000.
RELIEF, of New York, Assets—$200,000.
HOME, of New Haven, Assets—$255,000.
IRVING, of New York, Assets—$240,000.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle Sts.
[jy7-x664-3tnet]

NOTICE TO FORAGE CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Louisville, Ky., July 2, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of July instant, for furnishing the United States Government with—
Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) bushels Corn;
Two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) bushels Oats.
All to be of good merchantable quality, in good gunny sacks, and subject to inspection. Weight of sacks to be deducted.
Delivery to be made at Louisville, Ky., Clarksville, Tenn., or Nashville, Tenn., commencing on or before the 25th day of July instant, and twenty thousand (20,000) bushels of each required to be delivered weekly thereafter.
The full name and post-office address must appear in proposals; if the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, and the contractor will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two or more responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, and be prepared to enter into a contract if their bid is accepted.
Bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.
Fifty per cent of the stipulated first two weekly deliveries to be retained until the completion of the contract.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
Blank bonds can be had upon application at this office.
Proposals must state the price delivered at each place separately.
The Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the amount to be delivered, either weekly or in the aggregate, one third, and also reserves the right to reject any proposals which may be deemed too high.
All proposals to be endorsed "Proposals to furnish forage," and be addressed to Lt. WM. D. EARNEST, A. A. Q. M., Louisville, Ky.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen.
jy7-x661-8t WM. D. EARNEST, Lt. and A. A. Q. M.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST
AXES AND SAD IRONS
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
my26-1stp 62 Lake street Chicago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of —— County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862. jy4-x636-6w

LEICESTER SHEEP.—I am prepared to deliver from my flocks of pure bred Leicester Sheep, some
Extra Fine Lambs,
Bred from imported animals. The quality and weight of the wool make them very desirable for farmers to use to cross common stock.
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or apply to FISHER & CO., 184 South Water street Chicago. je21-x314-1m1stp MW&F

VAN SCHAACK,
47 STATE STREET,
Has Pinking Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.
FOURTH OF JULY.
Masser's Patent Ice Cream Freezers.
VAN SCHAACK has them,
3 qt, 4 qt, 6 qt, 8 qt, 14 qt.
CREAM FROZEN in FIVE MINUTES
Send orders to 47 State street.
Post Office Box 2198.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other
COOK STOVES,
Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000
Which is the property of Policy Holders.
This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.
As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.
Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.
Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for insurance received by
R. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.
Post Office address Milwaukee.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure
RETURN TICKETS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago, [illegible], General Agents, Liverpool, and New York.

R. T. CRANE & BRO.
LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS,
Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators.
All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All kinds of our line at WHOLESALE, and at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
102 West Lake Street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
And Hose.
NO. 161 LAKE STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]	.25
One Square, two weeks	3.00
One Square, one month	5.00
One Square, six weeks	[illegible]
One Square, two months	9.00
One Square, three months	12.00

Special rates for Advertisements, upon the first and fourth pages, can be had upon application at the Counting Room.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] per Square, for each subsequent month.
$6.00 per Square, for one year.
TERMS.—Cash in advance.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8.
Production of the new 3 act Irish Drama, written by Laura Keen, and acted at her theatre over 100 nights, entitled
The Macarthy, or Peep O' Day.
For the proper production of which the manager has effected an engagement with
MR. and MRS. J. H. ALLEN,
Of the New York theatres, who have purchased the sole right to this beautiful drama, which will be placed before the Chicago audience in a superior manner, with Six Entire New Scenes, of a most vivid and life-like character, by the talented scenic artist, J. W. Whytal. Wonderful and beautiful mechanical effects by D. Pratt. No pains or expense has been spared to make this drama the great feature of this season, and the following artists have been engaged expressly for its production, who will appear in characters peculiarly adapted to them:—Mr. John D. Dillon, Mr. T. E. Hann, Mr. M. Slevin. This drama abounds with incidents both exciting and amusing, among which will be found the humors of an Irish Fair, and a sack race after a greased pig, and the grand sensation tableau of the Faction Fight, and the exciting and terrific descent of the Bar Cave into the Black Valley, from the extreme height of the stage.
For particulars see small bills.

AT BRYAN HALL,
The Wonderful East India Magi,
HAMBUJER,
Assisted by MADAM HAMBUJER,
the Charming Pianist,
Begs leave to announce to the citizens of Chicago that he will commence a series of
GRAND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AT BRYAN HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, July 7th, and continue during the week, when he will introduce the East India style of Miraculous Necromancy, never before attempted by any other Magician on this Continent, and execute the mysterious art WITH BARE ARMS, remaining before his audience the whole evening, WITHOUT MACHINERY OF ANY DESCRIPTION, and INVISIBLY transform articles from one place to another with such rapidity that it is impossible for the closest observer to detect him. The Professor having resided SIX YEARS WITH THE NATIVES OF INDIA, will introduce a number of Feats ENTIRELY UNKNOWN TO ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD.
ADMISSION—50 cents. Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8½ o'clock.
☞ There will be a grand Matinee on Wednesday Afternoon, July 9th, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Schools and Families. Admission to Matinee, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.
☞ For particulars see small bills.

VAAS & DEAN'S
Light Guard Band,
Office 47 South Clark street, between Randolph and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.
MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, CONCERTS, &c.
☞ Post Office Box 2823.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN, Caller.

Auction Sales.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, July 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youth's Calf and Kip Boots, 30 cases Men's Oxford Ties and Brogans, 25 cases Women's and Children's Shoes.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, July 7th, WEDNESDAY, July 9th, FRIDAY, July 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold a general stock of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, leghorn and straw hats, shaker hoods. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
50 Casks Earthen Ware, China and Parian Ware.
175 Boxes GLASSWARE,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, July 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 32 Lake street, fifty casks Earthenware, &c., consisting of a complete assortment of DINNER, TOILET and TEA WARE.
PARIAN WARE
Consists of Vases, Jugs, Jewel, Fancy and Watch Boxes, Busts, Statuettes, &c.
GLASSWARE.
175 boxes of American Flint Glassware, consisting of a general assortment.
The goods can be examined the day previous to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the goods will only be sold by the cask and package. Sale without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AUCTIONEERS.
Master's Sale.
SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—Thomas Hale vs. Albert M. Helmer, William O. Brown, Martin Quigley, John H. Moore, William James, Coroner of Cook County, and Anthony C. Hesing, Sheriff of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of a Decretal Order of the Superior Court of Chicago, made and entered of record in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1862, I, Joseph Sampson, Special Master, duly appointed by said Decretal Order, shall on
Thursday, the Tenth Day of July, A. D. 1862,
At the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, upon the dock of Thomas Hale, on the north side of the Chicago River, between North Wells street and North Lasalle street, in the City of Chicago, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the
Boilers, Steam Engines, Machinery and Iron Works,
Taken from the wreck of the Propeller Globe, consisting of two Iron Cylinders, two Iron Shafts, one Iron Rudder, two Boilers, one set of Iron Pipes, Iron, &c., one lot of Copper Pipe, and one lot of Brass Journal Boxes, now lying on said dock.
JOSEPH SAMPSON, Special Master.
Chicago, June 27th, 1862.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Every Tuesday and Thursday.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.
See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Miscellaneous.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LAMPS AND OILS,
CARBON OIL
For sale at Manufacturer's Prices.
175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY
From New York.
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships,

City of New York,	Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore,	Kangaroo,
City of Washington,	Glasgow,
City of Manchester,	Vigo,
Ætna,	Bosphorus.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.
☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

NEW PERFUMES by JAQUES'
Extract Garden Lavender,
Extract Mayflower,
Extract Pond Lilly,
Extract Rondeletia,
100 varieties of Lubin's,
Baily's Em. Boquet,
Guerlain's Assorted Extracts,
SMITH & DWYER,
Dealers in fine Toilet Goods,
92 & 94 LAKE STREET,
Opposite Tremont House.

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whisky can be used medicinally, and suitable for the Table and Family use. Wholesale and retail dealers supplied. No. 9 Dearborn street, under the Tremont House. Agent for Illinois.
JOHN A. MAY.

LOST—A Red Cow, with long hair, on Sunday last. Whoever will give any information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. Apply to JAMES McCOLLUM, 181 Chicago avenue.

DOG FOUND.—Last Friday on the North Side, a black Newfoundland. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. G. F. SCHNABEL, corner of Division and Sedgwick street.

COW LOST.—A liberal reward will be given for the return to No. [illegible] avenue of a red and white Cow, [illegible] and in good order, with bell on. On the leather strap is the name of "YORK," and the above number.

AGENTS, PEDLERS, TRADERS AND THE SPECULATING CLASSES GENERALLY.—Great inducements offered for the introduction of our unsurpassed styles of low priced [illegible] BROTHERS, 61 Reade st., New York.

THE NEW YACHT
CONSTITUTION,
[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

The hardest fought battle in which the Potomac army has been engaged, was on last Friday, at Gaines' Hill. The contest was between 20,000 of our right wing, under Gen. Porter and 50,000 rebels. After the desperate fight of Thursday, Porter fell back to Gaine's Hill, on his way to the James River. His purpose was to check the advance of the rebels before attempting the perilous task of crossing to the opposite side of the Chickahominy marsh, which is three miles wide at that point.

It was known to every officer that if the column was driven from Gaines' Hill before night the rebels might destroy or capture the whole division while it was floundering through the mud and defiling over the frail wooden bridges.

The onset of the rebels for the possession of this key point, was desperate in the extreme. Sixty pieces of artillery dealt death on their serried ranks as they advanced again and again to the assault. The rebels were supported by an equal number of pieces which hurled continual showers of shell and solid shot among our troops.

Towards sundown the rebels collected all their available strength for a final and decisive assault. They advanced *six columns deep*, and in compact order right into the teeth of our guns which mowed great gaps in their ranks at every round. But on they came maddened with whisky and regardless of death.

They discharged volley after volley into our thin and exhausted ranks. Our men replied as vigorously as it was in the power of brave men to do; but they were crushed by the avalanche of numbers, and at last when further resistance was in vain, when half our artillery had been captured, and the cannoniers bayoneted fighting at their pieces, the order was reluctantly given to fall back, and the whole line began to retreat towards the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells rushed forward upon our broken ranks. Says an eye witness:

> "Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place, had not the officers leveled their pistols, and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.
>
> But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. *The command for the troops to retire across the Chickahominy in order, was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction.* It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard.
>
> Another line of battle was formed about half a mile in the rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended."

Easton's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces, was lost; Allen's Massachusett's battery lost four; Weeden's Rhode Island battery, three; Edward's Pennsylvania battery, two; Weed's United States battery, two, and Keen's Pennsylvania battery, three pieces of artillery.

During the night, this sorely pressed division crossed the Chickahominy marshes, and next day continued its retreat towards James river.

☞ The Fourth July issue of the secession print was filled with ravings at "abolitionism," and assaults upon the President and Secretary of War. It trotted out McClellan as its candidate for President in '64, and recommended that he be made dictator from now until then.

One of these days the "fire-in-the-rear" editor of that infamous sheet will find himself *en route* to Hotel d'McHenry on a dead-head ticket. He is sedulously courting martyrdom in behalf of secession, and he will be apt to get a foretaste that will cool his zeal for traitors.

Disloyal Sheets.

John W. Kees, editor of the Circleville, Ohio, *Watchman*, an obscure but disloyal sheet, has been arrested and his paper suppressed. This is quite right, but the policy should be extended to other organs of disloyalty in Ohio and elsewhere. The *Crisis*, published at Columbus by Sam Medary, has a considerable sale among readers of the rebel persuasion. It threatens resistance to the tax law, and rails at the government as vehemently as the papers of Richmond. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Chicago *Times* circulate largely among the rebels, who find comfort and encouragement in the columns of these delectable sheets. There is a newspaper published at Carlinville, Illinois, the *Spectator*, obscure but venomous in its disloyalty. The military authorities will do well to pay some attention to these organs of treason.

The Fourth at Pontiac, Ills.

There was a good, old-fashioned celebration of the national anniversary at this place, by some 2,000 of the patriotic citizens of Livingston county. The oration was delivered by I. G. Mott, Esq. of Pontiac, who spoke of things as they really are, placing the cause of this rebellion where it belonged, with no mincing or honied phrases for the leaders now or hereafter. And by the way, let us here remark that this is one of the smartest towns on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago railroad. The village of Pontiac and Livingston county have sent some 700 men to the war, and can send more if necessary. Its people are alive and awake, and thoroughly patriotic in their feelings and actions.

Should be Hung.

A few weeks since a son of Humphrey Marshall, the adipose, rebel general, was arrested at Louisville for treasonable acts. He was required to give bail in $5,000, but was released from his bail by Gen. Buell, on his most earnest and tearful promises that he would conduct himself as a true and loyal citizen of the United States. But the first thing the young rascal did, after being released, was to raise a rebel company and repair to the aid of his father at Cumberland Gap. If he fails into federal hands the family of Marshal's will be decimated at least one.

Arms to the Enemy.

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal* of the 27th says that a steamer arrived in a Southern port about the 23d, with 8,500 stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition. The Nashville arrived safely out. Several other ships were on their way for our ports, and have probably arrived ere this. Two schooners had arrived with salt and assorted merchandise.

12th Illinois Cavalry.

The 12th Illinois cavalry, Col. Voss, arrived at Wheeling on Monday, and encamped on the Island. The battalion will proceed to Annapolis, Md. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the cavalry is composed of as fine a body of men as have been seen in Wheeling during the war.

Free Negroes.

Any one who reads a secession Democratic paper, or a negro-hating, pro-slavery sheet of any kind, is familiar with the expressions used by them against everything looking towards the emancipation of the negro. Their constant cry is, "The North will be flooded with free negroes;" "they will compete with and starve out the white laborer;" "they will swarm all over the country," and much other clap-trap of a similar character. Facts, however, like the following, endorsed by the Washington *Star*, a paper that did its utmost to prevent the passage of the emancipation act in the District of Columbia, are a sufficient answer to the silly clamor of political mountebanks who attempt to procure party success by fostering the prejudice against the negro:

> "If the statistics of the negro population in the New England States prove anything, they prove that emancipation banishes from the State as well the colored free as slave population. The statistics of population of Pennsylvania more conclusively prove this to be the case. With an area of more than four times that of Maryland, the two States bordering on each other, the latter has a free negro population of upwards of 27,000 more than the former. Facts are stubborn things, and one is worth a world of theory. And what do the figures prove? Why, that the free States are not only rid of slaves, but in a great measure of free negroes also; while, on the other hand, the slave States are not only stocked with slaves, but are abundantly supplied with free negroes also. The reason is obvious. The slave States are under a monopoly of the masters, who constantly discriminate against white laborers, shoving them out of their employ, and by thus excluding white men the demand of slaves creates, purposely, a negro social caste that attaches odium to manual labor, which [illegible] the laboring white man, and attracts the free negro to it. Hence you find free negroes but sparsely scattered through the free States, while they abound in the slave States."

☞ We find a [illegible] statement in the Eastern papers, that Lieut. Frank Brownell, of the 11th N. Y. Infantry, who killed Jackson, the assassin of Col. Ellsworth, was killed in the battle before Richmond.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FIVE DAYS OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

Desperate Battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday.

RETREAT OF OUR FORCES ACROSS THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Another Desperate Battle in our New Position on Monday.

OUR GUNBOATS ON JAMES RIVER IN ACTION.

[From the Special Correspondents N. Y. Times.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMC, ON JAMES RIVER,
Monday Evening, June 30, 1862.

Events of the gravest character have transpired within the last five days, touching the condition and prospects of the army on the Peninsula. Acting under the necessity which the commanding general has long foreseen, the widely-extended lines of the army, with its miles of well constructed defenses, stretching almost from the James River on the left, to and beyond the Chickahominy on the right, have been abandoned, and the army before Richmond has fallen back to a more practicable line of defense and attack, upon the James River. Hither the grand army, with its immense artillery and wagon train; its commissary and quartermaster's stores; its ammunition; its cattle-drove, of 2,540 head; in fact, its entire *materiel*, horse, foot and dragoons, bag and baggage, have been transferred.

The army has been engaged in constant conflict with the enemy for six days, during which their highest energies have been taxed to the uttermost. The enemy have closely watched every movement, and, with an army double that of our own, have had the ability to constantly launch fresh troops upon our rear, an advantage which they have been quick to discover and remorseless in improving. Their perfect knowledge of the roads, paths and bridges, and the topography of the country, which has taken us *time* to learn, has placed an immense advantage in their hands.

Beginning with the fight at Mechanicsville on Thursday, our advance forces, while steadily falling back, have had a continuous running fight.

On Friday one of the severest battles which was ever fought on this continent occurred on the right of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Hill. On Saturday, after our forces had retired in good order across the creek and destroyed the bridges, we were attacked in front of our encampment, but Gen. Smith repulsed the enemy, leaving the ground strewn with his dead.

On Saturday morning, the arrangements having been completed, the wagon train was started on its way to James River, and was followed on Sunday morning by the artillery and commissary's train.

Meantime the enemy, getting scent of our movement, strongly reconnoitered our front, and finding that several of our positions had been abandoned pushed in, and attacked us vigorously. Gens. Hooker and Richardson drove them back, and Gen. Meagher's brigade, always on hand at the right time, charged, and captured two of their guns. The rebels paid a dear price for the information which they obtained. The chief struggle was near Savage's Station.

Anticipating a movement on our right flank, the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy was destroyed on Saturday morning. The rebels, supposing we had fallen back on the Whitehouse, sent a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery in that direction, but after a long, rapid and weary march, discovered they had gone on a wild goose chase in the wrong direction. They only found a small force of our infantry and cavalry scattered down to guard the rear, who fell back and escaped from Whitehouse Landing. The rest was one of those "howling wildernesses" which the rebels in to leave for us. All the quartermaster and commissary stores had been removed two days before, and the rubbish burned.

Gen. McClellan and staff left the headquarters at Savage's Station at daylight on Sunday morning, with a body guard of the 4th United States cavalry, and halted some five miles out, after crossing White Oak Creek.

There were, on Saturday, about one thousand of the wounded and sick, chiefly accumulated from the battle of Friday, many of whom it was found impossible to remove, owing to the nature and severity of their wounds, and as a matter of humanity, as well as of necessity, they are left behind. A great many, however, who could walk slowly followed the track of the army, and the ambulances brought away a great many others.

WITHDRAWING FROM THE FRONT.

Gen. Hooker's division broke camp in the intrenchments at three o'clock Sunday morning, and Gen. Sickles' and Grover's brigades proceeded to the outposts to relieve Gen. Patterson's New Jersey brigade. At five o'clock a. m. the three brigades fell back to the second line of redoubts, where they formed in line of battle with Richardson's and Kearney's divisions, and remained until 8 o'clock p. m. On discovering that Gen. Hooker had fallen back, the enemy advanced his scouts with two field-pieces, and opened a brisk fire upon his rear, along the line of the railroad. Gen. Meagher's brigade made a movement on both the enemy's flanks, while the 88th New York charged in front, and captured two of their guns. The enemy then fell back under cover of the wood. None were killed in Hooker's division. In the 26th Pennsylvania three were wounded; the 1st Massachusetts lost two prisoners. One man lost both legs by a sell. Kearney's and Richardson's divisions were the last off the field.

On the approach of the rebel force to the Savage's Station, where the hospital was established, a white flag was sent out, and it was met by a lieutenant colonel of the Confederates, who gave assurance that the hospital should be respected. There was no firing, purposely, in that direction, and, if an occasional shell exploded near the house, it is believed to have been accidental.

About 120 rebel prisoners, who were captured on Friday, accompanied us under guard. On Sunday forenoon an advance body of our cavalry, who were reconnoitering in front, discovered a body of rebel cavalry near a small church, and, after a sharp engagement, put them to flight, killing a considerable number of horses, and capturing some twenty-five prisoners, who were added to the group already in hand.

Sedgwick's division left the front at daylight, and were engaged by the enemy half way to Savage's Station, which they reached at five p. m. Here the enemy's infantry, with a battery, came out of the woods on the right, and attacked them.

Sedgwick's division crossed the creek at White Oak Swamp about four o'clock a. m., Monday. His rear was not annoyed during the night.

Keyes' and Porter's divisions had already preceeded us on the march, and had reached a position on James River, near Turkey Island, which is about ten or twelve miles above City Point.

The engineer brigade of Gen. Woodbury preceeded the army, and constructed corduroy roads where they were necessary. At the Four-mile Creek, a bridge was built across the run. At the White Oak Swamp Creek two bridges were also constructed by the same valuable corps. One for the passage of the main army train, and the other to accommodate Gen. Heitzelman's division, who, with Hooker and Richardson, covered the retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

As the army resumed its march on Monday morning, information was received, through Gen. Richardson, that the enemy were pursuing, and orders were given to destroy the bridges.

The engineer corps was detailed for this duty, and also to defend the approach to the place. A wide space of trees had been felled across the creek, and the brigade was deployed as skirmishers at the right and left of the passage. Ayres' battery of six guns was also left to hold the position, and was stationed on the hill overlooking the swamp.

HOW THE RETREAT WAS CONDUCTED.

The retreat was conducted in the most perfect order. There was no trepidation or haste; no smashing up of wagons by careless or fast driving, and not a single accident of any consequence is believed to have occurred. A drove of 2,500 fat cattle, under the charge of Col. Clark, chief commissary, and Capt. E. M. Buchanan, commissary of subsistence on Gen. McClellan's staff, were successfully driven along. They had been brought up from the Whitehouse, and narrowly escaped stampeding by the rebels.

The country through which we passed contained some of the finest farm lands I have seen in Virginia. Broad farms, with well grown crops of oats and wheat, were passed along the roads, in which the horses and cattle found abundant forage. The forage of the army had all been consumed the day before, thus relieving the train of an immense burden. Instead of the expected swamps and impassable roads, we found well-traveled country roads in excellent condition, along which the immense artillery and wagon train passed with the greatest ease. After approaching within about five miles of the river, the train was divided, part being sent by each of three roads which converged near the landing.

Plenty of provisions and medicines were left for them, however, and if they are permitted to use them, their situation for some time to come will be much better there than with the army in the midst of conflict and alarm.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

At Savage's Station the government had made arrangements for the sick and wounded as they were brought from the field. It was under the care of Dr. John Swinburne. Dr. Brunot, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, arrived on Monday with a corps of surgeons and nurses. How many of these remained with the patients I am not able to state. There is a report that a large part of them ran away when the army left. The demand for nursing and surgical attendance was so great that large numbers were obliged to wait for long hours before their cases could be reached. The worst cases were attended to first, but there was and have been a great many who never received attentions at all. The entire area in the back and on both sides of the house was covered with the wounded, and there was also some twenty large tents pitched in the garden at the east of the house, filled with sick and wounded.

Many poor fellows who were scarcely able to drag themselves along, clung to the skirts of their comrades, or hobbled on crutches, apparently dreading more than death itself, falling into the hands of the rebels. Many became so exhausted that they fell by the wayside, and could only be roused and helped forward by the greatest exertion.

THE ARRIVAL ON JAMES RIVER.

When an aid of Gen. McClellan rode back and reported that *the way was all open to James River*, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was indeed an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear.

Gen. McClellan and staff rode ahead and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by B. F. Dew, one mile back from "Turkey Island Bend." It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earthwork constructed by Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war. It has a spacious yard shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. Gen. McClellan expressed the opinion that *with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.*

Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers also attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house, or bivouaced in the fields near by.

Gen. McClellan immediately addressed himself to the task of preparing dispatches for the Government.

THE FIRE IN OUR REAR.

At two o'clock p. m. firing was heard in the direction of White Oak Swamp, where it was supposed Ayers was holding in check the rebel force who were attempting to cross. This continued for nearly two hours, when sudden and heavy firing began further to the left, in the direction of Charles City Cross Roads. At this point an immense body of fresh troops, with artillery and cavalry, had made their appearance direct from Richmond, and were engaging our batteries still left to guard the road.

Orders were sent immediately to put the troops in line of battle; and Gens. Porter's and Keyes' commands were soon on the way up the hill, returning from their comfortable encampment beyond Malvern Hills. By half past four o'clock p. m. the road was thronged with these troops, with artillery and cavalry, hastening to resist the advance of the enemy.

The firing now became more and more rapid, and was evidently approaching our line. The roar of cannon was incessant, and the dust of the contest swept upward and whirled in eddying clouds above the forest trees, which concealed friend and foe from view.

Members of the staff and messengers hurriedly mounted and rode to and fro with important orders to the commanding officers. The wagons were drawn upon the right of the field as a kind of temporary breastwork, and the troops were disposed in line of battle at the westward, from which direction the enemy were advancing.

THE GUNBOATS BROUGHT INTO ACTION.

The firing now became incessant, the explosion of shells constant and most terrific from both lines, and the roar of musketry, mingled with the shouts and cheers of the contending forces. If we could have seen them, and estimated their strength or number, it would have been some relief, but they were advancing, apparently, to within less than a mile of our position, under cover of woods. It was very evident that our men were being driven in, and that, too, by an overwhelming force. At this juncture two of our gunboats, the Galena and Aroostook moved forward some half a mile and opened fire upon the left with their 54-pounders, the shells exploding in the edge of the woods along the line of hills where it was supposed the enemy would attempt to turn our left. No doubt these terrific missiles had an excellent effect in deterring them from this enterprise, and in retarding their advance. In so long a range there was danger that some of our own men might be hit, and a signal station was established on the top of an old house overlooking the field, and also commanding a view of the river. The firing from the Galena was directed in front by these signals. The Jacob Bell and also the Aroostook fired several shells during the last part of the battle.

Meantime the contest raged with terrible fury along our whole front and right. Exploding shot filled the air, and rifled shot screamed overhead. So thick was the cloud of dust enveloping the field, it was impossible, except from the sound, to determine which way the tide of battle ebbed or flowed. The gunboats kept up a discharge of their heavy shells upon the enemy's position. Provost-Marshal Porter, meantime took charge of the disabled and sick soldiers, and conducted them to the rear. A large number of stragglers filled the road, who seemed to have business in an opposite direction from that in which the enemy was coming.

The day's contest wound up by a diminuendo of musketry, and by dark all firing, except an occasional shot, had ceased. It was too late to obtain any list of killed and wounded, or in fact to learn definitely the result of the fight. The Jacob Bell went down to City Point ordering up the Southfield, and all the other vessels lying below.

It should be borne in mind that the wide bottoms along the river separate the gunboats in many places, some two miles from the forces operating on the hills. The gunboats Galena, Maratanza, Aroostook, Maraska and Port Royal, are near by, and ought to be able to render valuable assistance to the army until it can be placed in position to separate. The indications are that the enemy will continue to harass our position, and give the troops no rest day or night, until they have been dislodged or compelled to embark. Should affairs reach the latter crisis, where are the transports to receive such an army on board, with its immense material of war? There are scarcely vessels enough now in the James River to take on board the wounded and sick, to say nothing of the army.

The results of this contest are not known. The fight was a most determined one on both sides.

THE BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

Had the enemy possessed full information of the purposes of our commanding general they could not have taken better advantage of our position than they did. The fact that our front gave way to Mechanicsville on Thursday, after making a successful stand, and fell back towards Gaines' Hill, seems to have suggested to them that a general retrograde movement was contemplated; and it became their policy to follow and fight us on the retreat. With the Chickahominy in our rear, it was, of course, impossible for our army to cross successfully, under the enemy's fire; and there is no doubt but that they expected to overtake and compel us to fight or be cut to pieces at the bridges.

On Thursday nearly all the wagons were sent across, to have them out of the way. This movement was going on all day and night, and, if known to the enemy, must have revealed the fact that our army was either about to retreat or to change its position. This was too valuable an opportunity to be lost, and was improved to the best advantage. Our troops had been engaged in an exhausting contest at Mechanicsville the day before. The enemy had plenty of fresh soldiers, and were near their base of operations, from which whole masses could be drawn at an hour's notice. We were separated from our centre by the bridges of the Chickahominy, from which we could obtain reinforcements only by a comparatively tardy and uncertain process. That they brought nearly their whole force against us on that side of the river shows that a determined effort was to be made to compel us to cross the river, and then to pass to the rear and turn our right.

Foreseeing this plan and without the necessary force to guard against the movement, the only expedient left was adopted by the commander of the Union forces. The enemy were to be held in check as long as possible, to enable him to safely withdraw his whole force to the James River, and take up a new position. Another day and night would, no doubt, have found our entire right abandoned, and the mands of Porter, McCall and Stoneman withdrawn safely to the left of the Chickahominy, and the bridges destroyed without a battle. That this was not permitted was owing to the watchfulness of the enemy, or to the treason of some one within our lines who possessed a knowledge of our plans.

A precipitate retreat was out of the question. It would have resulted in the sacrifice of the enire right wing. With our retreating forces massed in front of the the Woodbury and Grapevine bridges, along the river bottoms, a pursuing force commanding the eminence at Dr. Williams' house, would be able to cut them to pieces, or compel a surrender. From the attacking party we here, for the first time, took a position of defense, and accepted the battle which was offered.

THE ATTACK IN THE MORNING.

The enemy's skirmishers made their appearance beyond Gen. Morell's encampment at an early hour in the morning, and were met by the advance pickets of the 9th Massachusetts, who engaged them sharply, steadily retiring towards Gaines' Hill. During this hour's contest, the 9th Massachusetts lost a considerable number of their men. They fell back slowly and in good order on the road towards Coal Harbor.

Meantime McCall's brigade of Pennsylvania reserves, and Sykes' brigade of regulars took up a position upon the high land overlooking the valley of the Chickahominy, eastward of and near the roads leading from Gaines' Hill to Coal Harbor. Your correspondent arriving at this place just as the troops were coming up, watched with much care the forming of the line of battle, and the disposition of the troops.

Sykes' brigade, consisting of the 3rd, 4th, 12th and 13th United States infantry, Duryea's Zouaves and Weed's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Buchanan, were disposed on both sides of the road leading north from Gaines' Hill, and parallel to the road to Coal Harbor. The Zouaves were drawn up in the open field facing the line of the enemy's approach, while the regulars were placed to the road. Capt. Weed, in anticipation of the attempt of the enemy to push their lines up the Coal Harbor road to our right, found an admirable position for his battery of three-inch Parrots, in a wheat field about forty rods to the right of his original position, on a slight eminence which commanded a cross-road intersecting that to Coal Harbor. Here he could sweep a mile of the cross-road, and effectually prevent the passage of any considerable body of the rebels the right. Experience soon showed that this position was well chosen, for it proved during the day one of the hottest in the fight. Capt. De Hart's battery was posted further to the left, and directly confronting the rebel line, whose position, though not as yet precisely known, was partially revealed by the sound of his artillery and musketry beyond a belt of woods toward Gaines' Hill. Capt. De Hart's battery consisted of six twelve-pounder Napoleon guns, besides which there was a battery of three-inch rifled guns, of wrought iron, belonging to the reserves. Capt. Eaton's battery was on his left, and Capt. Kern's further to his left.

This Capt. Eaton, of Drainsville memory, was killed; Capt. Kerns was wounded; Capts. Whiting, Chambliss, Lieut. Sweet killed, and Lieuts. Arnold, Watkins and one other officer were all wounded during the day. Lieut. Hayden, of Edwards' battery, and Lieut. Piper were also wounded.

McCall's troops came rather wearily into line. They had been fighting nearly all the previous day and night, and did not relish being called so soon to a repetition of the entertainment.

Morell's division were disposed in the centre and to the left of the hospital, nearly abreast of Gen. Porter's headquarters.

There was now an intermission of the fire beyond the woods, lasting for half an hour—an ominous silence—and all eyes were directed toward the enemy's position to detect, if possible, any movement right or left.

About 10 o'clock the pickets at our right were driven back from the woods skirting the field, and shortly afterward those stationed on the Cross Roads towards the Coal Harbor road, were also driven in. The enemy were silently creeping up to the right. Simultaneously he made his appearance in a green field, directly in front, drawn up in line of battle, and in five minutes their batteries opened on our lines with shell. Following this the enemy had also placed a battery in position, fronting that of Capt. Weed's, and commenced fire—the fire of the two rebel batteries being at an angle of forty-five degrees to our position, enfilading the troops. There was a temporary panic among horses, men and servants, who plunged, dodged, scampered and skedaddled to get out of range.

Capt. Weed opened his battery, as did those of Tidball's, which was stationed near the same position. The battery of Capt. De Hart also replied vigorously. The Zouaves, who were drawn up in line nearest to the enemy, stood motionless and stern awaiting the onset, while the regulars occupied the field and road, ready to receive and return the rebel fire as soon as they should get within range.

The force of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they kept concealed to a great extent, and fired across a small ravine at our line. As they advanced, the Zouaves and regulars also met them, and sturdily maintained their ground.

The position of these batteries and of Sykes' command was not essentially changed during the day. They held their own under a most terrific fire, and to Weed's and Tidball's batteries is unquestionably due the credit of preventing the flanking of our right.

As the contest thickened, the enemy showed themselves in constantly augmenting numbers. The tide of battle swayed to the left, and finally covered the entire rolling land overlooking the river valley.

By two o'clock, the woods covering the hill were thronged by the two contending armies. The enemy generally advanced in three lines, the first firing and falling-down while that behind repeated the same movement. By the time the third line had discharged their pieces, the first had loaded and were ready to rise and fire again.

Thus the battle raged, the enemy at times giving way before the impetuous charges of our men, and again recovering and advancing. The fiercest portion of the fight was near the brow of the hill. Batteries thundered, musketry roared, and the din and noise of the contending forces were terrific.

It was apparent that the rebels were constantly bringing fresh troops upon the field, and there was literally no end to their number.

As soon as it could be done, orders were sent back for reinforcements, and Slocum's division came over the bridge and marched to the support of our hard pressed forces. About 5 o'clock, the Irish Brigade of Gen. Meagher came upon the field, and with a shout of defiance went in and for a few moments staggered the rebel lines by their persistent and courageous conduct. A few thousand more of such desperate heroes would have turned the tide of battle. The rebels who fell into our hands were furiously drunk, having got a supply of whisky from one of our encampments, where it had been carelessly left by a commissary.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicsville consisted of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth; six companies of the Bucktail regiment, under command of Maj. Stone, and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about the town, also on the road leading to Richmond, the road leading to Ashland, and the road leading to Hanover. The videttes were keeping special watch on the Hanover road.

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

No sooner had the reinforcements reached their destination than it was discovered that the rebels were advancing in considerable force from the direction of Hanover, they evidently having crossed the railroad at Meadow Bridge. The design of the rebels to turn our right could not now be doubted, and as it was clear that our small force would be insufficient to meet the attack, Gen. Reynolds sent back to Gen. McCall for reinforcements.

Meantime, and before the reinforcements could arrive, the enemy had pushed steadily onward, and was fast closing in upon Major Stone's force. The small command, however, was drawn up in line, ready to receive the rebels, and was determined to do its utmost, even if it lost every man. The cavalry took their position in the rear of the infantry, and remained at their posts until it was evident that the superior numbers of the rebels would drive us, when they retired farther to the rear, but still within supporting distance of the infantry. Onward came the rebel columns, and firmly stood our small force to combat them. When the rebels had approached within rifle distance, Maj. Stone gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the enemy's ranks which told with terrible effect. At this fire a rebel major was seen to fall.

The enemy returned the fire, and pushed his cavalry to our right, in order to surround our men. They at last succeeded in getting round to the rear, which circumstance placed our men in an exceedingly critical position. Major Stone, observing the importance of immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?" "*Fight!*" was the hearty response of the Bucktails; and after giving one more volley to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged through the cavalry in the rear, and gained a piece of woods, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, and again they cut their way through the rebel cavalry, and proceeded in a direction toward Gen. McCall's camp.

Company K, and a portion of company B, who were on picket duty on the Ashland road, were too far distant to join their comrades in season to make a retreat with them. It is feared that this portion of the Bucktails were captured by the rebels, as nothing has been heard from them since the commencement of the fight.

THE WESTERLY APPROACHES TO MECHANICSVILLE.

Gen. McCall's division were upon the ground, and drew up in line of battle on the west side of a small stream, over which the lower road crosses. A part of the force was placed on the right and a part on the left of the road. The stream referred to is about one mile from Mechanicsville. The 1st and 2d brigades of Gen. Morrell's division, the former under command of Gen Martindale, and the latter under command of Gen. Griffin, also arrived upon the ground, and took positions at the right and left of the main road leading to the Whitehouse, near the junction of the upper Mechanicsville road. Gen. Martindale advanced to the right of the main road, in a direction toward a place called Old Church. Gen. Griffin occupied the woods at the left, and supported the right of McCall's Division.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE.

The space between the Chickahominy and the lower road, the small stream and the upper road, and open field for some distance on the right of the upper road, formed our line of defense. The left was held by McCall's division, including the Bucktails that fell back from Mechanicsville; the centre by Gen. Griffins' brigade, and the right of Gen. Martindale's brigade. We had a rifle-pit on each side of the lines, and a short distance from the stream.

THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Easton's Pensylvania battery occupied positions at the rear of the rifle-pits, so as to command the lower road. The other batteries of McCall's division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

THE REBEL POSITION.

We did not have the advantage of the rebels in position. Their right rested in a piece of woods, and upon an eminence which was admirably adapted for artillery practice, knowing which they brought to bear a large number of guns from that point. The remainder of the line extended for the most part along the edge of the woods. The enemy had batteries stationed at different points of the line, the number of their guns equaling if not exceeding that of our own.

ADVANCE OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

The first brigade (Gen. Martindale) proceeded through a field at the extreme right of the line, in order to repel any demonstration of the rebels that might be made in that quarter. They had not advanced far before the rebel skirmishers were discovered prowling in the woods directly in front, and soon after the enemy began to appear in considerable force all along the right of the line. Gen. Martindale quickly disposed his force, and prepared to give the rebels a most severe drubbing should they attempt to turn the right. The artillery was then brought into action, and did good service in shelling the woods. No attempt was made by the enemy at the time to push forward, and Gen. Martindale having become convinced of the much superior force of the enemy, did not consider it prudent to do anything more than hold his position.

It was nearly dark before our line was formed and the battle had commenced in earnest. The battle was principally between the artillerists, although late in the evening the rebels attempted to turn our right, and were repulsed with a severe loss. The pieces used on both sides were of 10 and 12-pound caliber, the range being too short for guns carrying heavier metal. When the engagement had really commenced, and all the guns were in practice, it seemed as though both armies were destined to immediate annihilation, so terrific and deafening was the sound. The very earth seemed to quiver, and at times the whole heavens would be lighted up with a red glare.

This was the first night engagement of any consequence that had taken place since the army arrived on the Peninsula. The firing continued rapidly and earnestly until about 8 o'clock, without any apparent advantage being gained by either side. The rebels, for the most part, fired over, consequently our men suffered but little from their shells. The shells fired from our guns appeared to explode directly over the heads of the rebels, and we have reason to believe that they did not escape without a heavy loss from that cause alone.

At about seven o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but was boldly and successfully met by Gen. Griffin, who arranged his men in excellent order, and encouraged them by his presence and daring. The 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and the 14th New York, Col. McQuade, especially distinguished themselves for the many brilliant and prompt movements they made. The 9th Massachusetts and 62d Pennsylvania are also deserving of much credit for the successful manner in which they repelled the enemy's charge.

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of our column was also busily engaged in keeping the enemy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength first at the centre, and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle-pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at that end of the line.

At 9:30 p. m. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 250 killed and wounded.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shrieks and groans of the rebels when the battle was ended indicated that their loss was heavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, and all night long the rumbling of ambulance trains and the suppressed voices of those engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded could be distinctly heard.

The silence of the night was frequently broken by the discharge of a picket-gun, and every one was on the alert for the enemy save the wearied soldier, who had become exhausted from the night's effort, and was indulging in a short but sweet repose.

THE MORNING.

At three o'clock the next day the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more and more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again flay the rebels.

That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. *Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week, at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force.* The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also to *drive us across the Chickahominy*. Later in the day the rebel force was estimated to be not less than 75,000 men. The force we brought to bear numbered about 20,000. Of course to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, Gen. Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back toward Gaines' Hill.

This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retiring from the enemy.

The enemy followed slowly and cautiously, as if he feared being decoyed into some trap. The firing was not rapid, and we lost but few men. Good order prevailed.

As the column moved forward toward the Chickahominy, the regiments in the advance wheeled into position, forming the left of the line, and the regiments following took positions at the centre and right. The ground selected was well adapted to the purpose, it being a range of hills extending from a point near the Chickahominy to Coal Harbor.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

On the enemy's right was the Chickahominy and a meadow, the same as on our left. Then came Gaines' Hill which had been our camping ground, at the left of which was another hill, the road to Coal Harbor separating the two. An elevated plain formed the extreme left.

If the rebels were in hopes of securing a vast amount of plunder, they were sadly disappointed. On the night of the 26th, orders were given to remove all the commissary stores, forage, tents, camp equipage, and everything that transportation could be provided for, to the east side of the Chickahominy. That which could not be removed was to be burnt and destroyed. All the wagons were brought into requisition, and the larger portion of the supplies were safely removed. A considerable amount of commissary stores belonging to Martindale's brigade were destroyed, also the tents and camp equipage belonging to Griffin's brigade. The property destroyed belonging to McCall's division was valued at several thousand dollars.

At 12 o'clock m., the rebels fired the first shot, from a battery, stationed on the hill in front of Gaines' house. It was a solid shot, and struck in the woods at the rear of Gen. Martindale's brigade, and between his advance and reserve columns. This shot was followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock, sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the centre. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill, before our line of defense. The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

The 5th New York were in advance of the column acting as skirmishers, consequently they were the first to receive the enemy's fire.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

At about one o'clock our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the centre, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in, and took their position in the line.

By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac had yet been engaged was now progressing. Little did we think as we stood two days previous in the midst of the army that it was so soon to meet with a reverse. The rebels came down from Richmond in tremendous force, and they fought with the desperation of mad men.

We had taken the precaution the preceeding night to remove all the siege guns on the right to the other side of the river, and then destroyed all the bridges above the one which crossed just at the rear of Smiths division.

I have no idea that it was originally designed by Gen. McClellan to make a stand on the right side of the Chickahominy, but to quietly withdraw the force on that to the other side. We had thrown up but few earthworks, only two of which were mounted. Five thirty-pound Parrots were mounted on an earthwork near Gaines' house, and five more thirty-two-pound Rodmans were placed in position behind an earthwork near Hogan's house.

On Wednesday he opened these guns on the enemy, keeping up the fire from ten a. m. till late in the afternoon. The fire was directed to the rebel batteries on the bluff across the river opposite Gaines' house. This bluff was lined with open and masked batteries, and I believe that to have taken possession of the bluffs would have required the united force of the whole army. This was the strong point of the enemy, and he could have held it against terrible odds. During the fire of Wednesday we succeeded in dismounting one of the enemy's heavy guns.

At two o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the artillery on both sides were hotly engaged. The infantry in force had not yet gone in the fight, but not many minutes elapsed before they were also engaged.

At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field.

The enemy now advanced in columns toward our centre. Martindale's brigade stood firmly to receive the charge, as also did the 5th New York Zouaves, who were on the right of Martindale. The rebels were repulsed, but at the loss of numbers of our brave men. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others.

Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a a large force to the right for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw. Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire.

It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by over 50,000.

We also found it indispensable to have a a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. Clocum's divition crossed the river at Grapevine Bridge and proceeded to the right line. Frenche's and Meagher's brigades subsequently crossed over on the same bridge and took positions further to the left.

The enemy had made two charges and been repulsed in both.

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite the Gaines' House. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line. The rebels descended Gaines' Hill six columns deep and in compact order. This mass of men gave our artillerists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left.

Gen. Butterfield, with uplifted hat, passed from one to the other end of his brigade, cheering and encouraging his men, calling upon them to fight like soldiers, and, if need be, die like soldiers. The conduct of Gen. Butterfield during the whole engagement elicited the admiration of every one who saw him. The presence of Gen. Martindale among his men seemed to inspire them with double zeal, and they fought like men who were fighting for the noble cause of country.

Every man stood at his post resolved to do his utmost to repel the enemy. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which thinned them out to an alarming extent. After a while, the superior numbers of the rebels also began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under command of Gen. McCall were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle of the preceding day, and having passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well, but they could not do impossibilities. One man could not contend against three, and come out the winner. The left wing began to fall back. The center and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and our entire line commenced retreating toward the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned. Teamsters and ambulance drivers began to whip up their horses, and try to get up another Bull Run. Some portions of cavalry were galloping helter-skelter, and confusion among the infantry would have taken place, had not the officers leveled their pistols and threatened to shoot the first man that ran.

But to contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and all attempts to rally the men for the time were vain. The command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction. It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard.

With the assistance of the reinforcements previously mentioned, another line of battle was formed, about half a mile in the rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.

Throughout the day Gen. Porter was upon the field, and gave his commands in a manner as cool and definite as if the spectacle before him was nothing but a game of football. The disaster cannot be attributed to inefficient officers or cowardly men, but simply to the fact of our being overpowered in numbers.

THE HOSPITALS.

Three buildings, the only ones on the field, were used as hospitals. Late in the afternoon the wounded commenced to be brought in by the dozens. All the skill surgeons possessed was employed in treating their wounds. The accommodations were not ample, and, in fact, they scarcely ever are on the field of battle. All that could be done was done.

OUR LOSSES.

No tidings had been heard from Gen. Reynolds up to Saturday night. It was supposed that he had been captured by the enemy.

Lieut. Weld, aid to Gen. Porter, went out with a detachment of cavalry early in the morning, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position of the enemy. When near Gaines' Hill he left the cavalry and went to water his horse at a stream running through a piece of woods. In about twenty minutes the lieutenant having failed to return, the cavalry followed the road in the direction taken by him, and when within a few yards of the stream were fired upon from an ambuscade. It is inferred from this the lieutenant was captured by the parties concealed by the brush.

Lieut. Edward M. Fisher, aid to Gen. Butterfield, was killed while conveying an order to some portion of the command. His loss is greatly lamented, not only for his military merits, but also for his social qualities.

Col. Black, of the 62nd Pennsylvania, Col. Gore, of the 22nd Massachusetts and Col. McLane, of the 83rd Pennsylvania, were killed while leading their men forward in the battle.

Capt. Kinstry, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Reynolds; Lieutenant Colonel Skillon, 14th New York; Capt. Easton of Easton's Pennsylvania battery, and Lieut. Mortimer, of Martin's Massachusetts battery, are also among the killed.

Maj. S. Tilton, 22nd Massachusetts, was wounded and taken prisoner.

Col. McQuade, of the 14th New York, is wounded, but not seriously.

Colonel Stockton of the 16th Michigan, is missing. When last seen he was walking up the hill in front of his men, for the purpose of getting a view of the enemy. He was probably surrounded and taken prisoner.

The 5th New York Zouaves went into the battle with over 700 men. They returned with less than 300.

The 44th New York went in with about 400, and returned with 250.

The Sixteenth Michigan lost about 300 men.

The Pennsylvania Reserves suffered terribly, as did nearly all the regiments stationed on the left of the line.

Gen. Butterfield's brigade was cut up fearfully.

Easton's Pennsylvania battery of four pieces was lost; Allen's Massachusetts battery lost four; Weeden's Rhode Island battery three; Edwards' Pennsylvania battery two; Weed's United States battery two, and Kern's Pennsylvania battery three pieces of artillery.

Several other pieces were lost, but I am not yet informed to what batteries they were attached.

A SEPARATE MOVEMENT.

The 17th New York and 18th Massachusetts regiments, under command of Col. Lansing, were ordered Thursday morning to proceed to Old Church, and intercept the movements of Stonewall Jackson, who, it was reported, was on his way to cut off our communication in the rear. Arriving upon the ground, pickets were posted, and scouts sent out to ascertain the locality of Jackson, should he be in the vicinity. Scouts soon fell in with the rebel pickets, and discovered, that the enemy was coming down on the Hanover road with a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. This is the same force that engaged Gen. Martindale on the main road leading to the Whitehouse.

Col. Lansing immediately withdrew his force, keeping a good guard on the rear, and proceeded to Tunstall's Station, on the railroad.

The next day, (Friday) learning that the rebels were still pursuing, he destroyed everything of value at the station, and then went to the Whitehouse, where he remained until Sunday morning. The rebels were close on his heels, and it was only by masterly maneuvering that he managed to keep them at bay.

Before leaving the Whitehouse, Col. Lansing ordered his men to burn a large quantity of sutler's stores, some commissary stores, and a large lot of damaged forage. This the men did under the protection of the gunboats which lay opposite the White House. Most of the government supplies that were of any value, had been placed on board transports and were on their way to Fortress Monroe.

The next thing in order was to burn the Whitehouse and all the out-buildings. This having been accomplished, Col. Lansing placed his command on four different gunboats and protected the rear of the retiring vessels. Arrived at Cumberland the force landing and destroyed a small amount of property, and then proceeded to West Point, where another lot of propery of little value was also destroyed. The whole force then moved down to Fort Monroe, where they arrived Tuesday morning.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR LEFT WING.

THE RETREAT TO JAMES RIVER—EVENTS OF SATURDAY—CHANGE OF POSITION BY OUR ENTIRE FORCE.

Early in the morning on Saturday our entire force which had been engaged the day before, left the east side of the Chickahominy and crossed over to the opposite side. The bridges, four in number, were then blown up, and batteries were planted on Trent Hill, to command the river below.

At 10 o'clock a. m., it was discovered that the rebels were crossing the river at New Bridge, from the west side, and were ascending Gaine's Hill in large numbers. From this it was inferred that they intended to move round towards Bottom's Bridge and cut off our railroad and telegraphic communication. That they had not done this before was surprising, for they certainly had free access to that portion of the Peninsula.

No attack was made during the day. The enemy was probably busily engaged in burying the dead and attending to the wounded. They had not only their own but ours to attend to. We were obliged to leave our killed on the field of battle, also those of our wounded who were not able to walk away.

Gen. McClellan had removed his headquarters from Trent Hill on Friday morning, and has located in a field near Savage Station.

On Friday afternoon at five o'clock a train of cars left Savage Station for the Whitehouse. The cars, nine or ten in number, were filled with wounded soldiers, and got safely through, although much apprehension was felt for them. The train returned during the night, and early in the morning proceeded again to the Whitehouse with another lot of wounded. It then came back to Savage's, and was preparing to make one more trip down when the telegraph wire was found to be cut and Dispatch Station to be in possession of the rebels.

We immediately sent down a force to destroy the railroad bridge which was done by pouring turpentine on the timbers and then igniting it.

In the afternoon Morell's division left Trent Hill, where they had been since Friday night, and marched to Savage Station, around the railroad and the Williamsburgh road, and proceeded over a road running between White Oak Swamp and Bottom's Bridge. They halted at a point near Charles City until the next day, when they were joined by other portions of the army.

On Saturday night orders were given Gens. Franklin, Sumner and Keyes, whose forces held the centre and right of our line on the west side of the Chickahominy, to destroy everything in the way of camps, commissary stores, ammunition and hospital supplies that transportation could not be furnished for, and to gradually withdraw their forces towards Savages. Word was also sent to the wounded at Savages, for those who were able to walk, to move immediately towards Carter's Station on James River. All the ambulances belonging to the army were brought down to the station and filled with the severely wounded. But transportation could not be provided for all, and about three hundred were left to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Four carloads of ammunition sent up from the Whitehouse on Thursday, for the use of the siege train, was replaced in the cars, and the entire train, including the locomotive, was let loose, to run down the railroad, and so off the burnt railroad bridge into the Chickahominy. The whole train moved down the track, increasing in speed at every yard, and when it reached the bridge went tumbling into the river with a terrible crash.

A small amount of commissary stores and camp equipage was destroyed at Savage's. The larger portion of the army supplies were at Fair Oaks. Here we were obliged to burn vast quantities, for the lack of transportation.

At twelve o'clock, midnight, the transportation train—the head of which was across the railroad, on the road crossing the railroad at Savage's Station—began to move towards Charles City, following the direction taken by Morell's division in the afternoon. The transportation train was preceded by a long line of artillery.

At three o'clock Sunday morning Gen. McClellan ordered his tents to be struck, which, having been done, he, with his staff and body-guard, proceeded to Charles City.

The train was several hours in passing, and did not reach Charles City till late the next morning.

Gen. Smith was ordered to hold his position on the Chickahominy till the train was at a safe distance, and then to follow, acting as a guard to the rear.

At about daylight on Sunday morning Gen. Smith began to retire over the same road that the transportation train had taken. Gens. Sumner Keyes and Heintzelman also began to bring their forces round so as to make their front extend at right angles with the rear of the wagon train.

As soon as the enemy discerned the movement, he began to close in but did not press hard until later in the day.

By noon, all our artillery, except that which was required to protect the rear of the retiring column, also all our wagons, had arrived at Charles City. Gen. McCall's division came next. Then followed other divisions in regular order, Gens. Hooker and Kearney bringing up the rear and covering the retreat.

On two or three occasions the rebels made attempts to flank Hooker and Kearney, but they were unsuccessful each time. The retreat was conducted in perfect order.

The main body of the army was now at Charles City, distant from James River, by one road six miles, and by another fifteen miles.

McClellan's object was to reach James River at a point opposite Turkey Bend.

During the day the 8th Illinois cavalry had been sent over the road, fifteen miles in length, and which ran through dense woods in a circuitous manner, to ascertain if it was clear.

They reported favorably, and at about dark a train of transportation wagons, preceded by the 8th Illinois cavalry, commenced moving toward James River. Keyes' corps brought up the rear of this column. The column reached a point two miles west of Carter's Landing at an early hour Monday morning, without accident and without meeting the enemy.

The other road, which was nearer Richmonrd, was not so free from the rebels. In the morning a squad of cavalry was sent out to reconnoiter, and found the enemy in possession of the road at a point five miles from James River. He did not know their strength, but concluded it was not great.

At seven o'clock in the morning, the pickets brought word that a squadron of rebel cavalry was coming down this road towards the Charles City road. We sent up two pieces of artillery and planted them in a concealed position, so as to command the range of the road upon which the cavalry was approaching. when they had come sufficiently near a volley of canister was poured into their column, which caused them to retreat in a precipitate manner. A number were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Martindale's brigade then marched up and occupied the ground at the point where the two roads met.

At about the time the column moved on the fifteen mile road toward James River, Morell's division, McCall's division and a large amount of artillery were sent forward to open the way on the upper road. This they succeeded in doing after having several slight skirmishes with the rebels. They were obliged to move cautiously, however, and did not reach Turkey Bend till after the column that took the long route had reached the point near Carter's Landing.

A train of wagons was then sent forward on the six mile route, and was followed by infantry.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Turkey Bend on Monday morning.

When I left the ground the new position to be occupied by our forces was not made known, but I presume the right of the line will rest on the Charles City road.

THE GUNBOATS.

Several gunboats, including the Monitor and Galena, were lying in James River, off Turkey Bend, prepared to shell the rebels should they attack McClellan's force.

At Carter's Landing the gunboat Stepping Stones was lying at the wharf, receiving on board the wounded who had walked from Savage's Station. The ground in the vicinity of the landing was covered with sick and wounded soldiers.

Carter's Landing is three miles above City Point and about twenty-two miles from Richmond. Turkey Bend is eight miles above Carter' Landing.

FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from the great

CLOSING OUT AUCTION SALES,

OF THIS SEASON,

And Will Exhibit Monday, June 23,'62,

300 PIECES BEST PACIFIC DeLAINES, newest styles, for one shilling.
100 PIECES ENGLISH CHALLIES, for 6¼ cents.
200 PIECES ENGLISH BAREGES, for 6¼ cents.
106 PIECES PLAID MOZEMBIQUES, for 10 cents.
200 PIECES WOOL VALENTIAS, for 12 cents.
50 PIECES PRINTED BAREGES, For One Shilling.
300 PIECES PLAID SILK POPLINS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA STYLE AND QUALITY WOOL VALENTIAS, for one and sixpence.
500 PIECES EXTRA RICH CHINTZ EMBROIDERED MOZEMBIQUES, for one and sixpence.
A large lot of those elegant

Pine Apple and Silk Muslins,

For two and sixpence.
SUPERB QUALITY SILK CRAPE MARETZ, All colors, for two shillings.
NEW PLAID SILKS, for two and sixpence.
CHOICE CHECKED LYONS SILK For four shillings.
Great bargains in all the Choice Brands of

BLACK SILKS.
Plaid All Wool DeLaines
AND SILK CHALLIES,

For two shillings and upwards. Just one half the regular price. In this arrival there are a great many very choice goods, all bought and will be sold for

One Half the Actual Value.

Lose no time in making a selection as desirable goods at these prices, go quickly.
NEW SILK BAREGE and all kinds of seasonable CLOAKS and MANTLES,
In great variety at extremely low prices.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh30n640-3m

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS continue to
ADVANCE IN VALUE,
While we adhere to the
RUINOUSLY LOW PRICES
Upon our Entire Stock,
WHICH IS BEING
RAPIDLY CLOSED.
CALL IN SEASON.
JONES & CO., 182 South Clark St.

CLOSING SALE OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.
BARGAINS!
78 Lake Street.
$25,000 worth of Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Fans, Hair Nets and Dress Trimmings will be sold for
AT AND UNDER COST:
Great Bargains may be expected.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN
Fruit and Vegetables.
I have a large
STOCK OF BASKETS
Suitable for shipping strawberries, huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants, peaches, plums, tomatoes, &c. Also, MARKET BASKETS of every Style and Quality.
NATHANIEL WHITE.
Wholesale Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware,
je24-e469-1m 95 South Water street.

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street,
BLANK BOOKS
Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing and Binding,
Of best materials and workmanship.
STATIONERY
Of every variety, required in the
Office or Counting Room,
Together with all kinds of
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at
STATIONER'S HALL,
140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.
ap28 p652-3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN
SHIRTS.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT
$2.00.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at
$2.00.
WYANT & POWERS.
No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK.....DEARBORN STREET.
[ap15-p860-3m]

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, [illegible] coal Iron, direct from its [illegible] grades, to which the attention [illegible] quality of the Lake Superior [illegible] No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, [illegible] Also, for the sale of the [illegible] suit customers.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The fourth year of this Institution [illegible] D. D., and daughters, [illegible] DAY, the 4th day of September [illegible] arrangements for the comfort [illegible] pupils. For circulars, [illegible] address the undersigned.
Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862. [illegible] DICKINSON.

HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—I will exchange one or more of the following pieces of property for a good Family Horse and Buggy or Carriage, paying difference if any [illegible]
One Lot in Holstein [illegible]
Six Lots in [illegible]
Two Lots in Superior City, Wis.
One Lot in Prairie [illegible]
One Lot in Minnesota [illegible]
Inquire for "REAL ESTATE," between the hours of 11 and 12 M., at the Tribune Office, No. 51 Clark street.

LEMONS.—50 Boxes Lemons,
IN PRIME CONDITION,
For sale at $3.50 per box, in lots to suit, by [illegible]
No. 27 North Clark street.

FIRE WORKS FROM CHICAGO
[illegible]
SOLD IN SMALL LOTS,
At manufacturer's prices. WM. M. HOYT,
No. 1[illegible] Dearborn street.

Wholesale Houses.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c.,
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture, NAILS, "Wheeling" brand.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware,
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at Eastern prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

WILLIAM CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO CLARKE & DATER.
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
General Commission Merchant,
73 South Water street.
Chicago,..............................Illinois.
[je30-a251-3w]

GEO. W. KING & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 12 STATE STREET,
NEAR SOUTH WATER.
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.
Geo. Wilson King, late of La Salle,
Benj. H. Aldrich, Chicago. je13-a128-1m

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, }
Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r281-1y

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corduroys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7 p119-ly

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

War Claims

CARR BROTHERS,
ILLINOIS
BRANCH HOUSE OF
"The National Claim Agency"
Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.
NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.
Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 3081.
REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. ma30-n647-1y

ALEXANDER SILLER,
Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficacy and dispatch. Special attention paid to making up accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay cheaper by applying to me than by visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio. je6-a8-3m

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 48 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
C. B. KING, FRANCIS H. KALES, NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR
[my23-r366-3m]

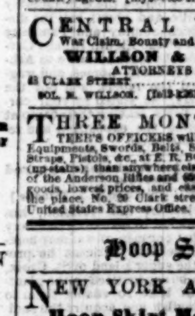
PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY,
BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 139 Lake street. Post Office Box 2337, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES—His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both members of this firm reside at Washington. Liberal commissions allowed to country agents. [my2-r386-2m] JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

CENTRAL WESTERN
War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
45 CLARK STREET.............CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. N. WILLSON. [fe13-z261-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER'S OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Bugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at E. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), than anywhere else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 68th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office. oc15-1y

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 136 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building).
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts Made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of Gores, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from [illegible]
[illegible] children's, to 60 springs, ladies' size. [illegible] We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent out to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as our London Agent furnishes us our steel [illegible] first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what they otherwise would pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other Western house. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 32 Bowery.
my15-r363-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4333.

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.
MY NEW
Alcohol Apparatus,
Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,
Is now open for Public Inspection.
H. H. SHUFELDT,
je6-a3-3m 39 South Water street.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS OF the 8th (Scotch) Regiment Illinois Volunteers.—All Scotchmen and Soldiers of the above named Regiment are hereby requested to report themselves immediately to me at Camp Douglas.
By order of Col. CAMERON, Commanding 65th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. JOHN BLAIN,
jy1-a25-1w Lieutenant in Charge of Detachment.

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor 169 Lake [illegible] The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity [illegible] happy to learn that we have in this city an [illegible] full assortment of Machines and [illegible] tions given and improvements applied to old [illegible] Each Machine is warranted to give BETTER [illegible] than any Machine in market or money refunded [illegible] reduced. Agents wanted.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
Each Machine is the only Sewing Machine in [illegible] the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, [illegible] using the GLASS-FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
169 and 169 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by mail. mh28-z875-ly-Tri

L. CORNELL & Co's
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.
Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or more of these three stitches. Single Thread [illegible] Lock Stitch, (from two common spools) [illegible] Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, [illegible] us in saying that we have, by far, the best, [illegible] simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF [illegible] STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch [illegible] when well made, and that each in its place, is [illegible] by different parties. Ours is the only office [illegible] can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the [illegible] of the different stitches, and have your [illegible] privilege of exchanging. Different sizes [illegible] parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our [illegible] facturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) [illegible] are as large and heavy as Singer's, with [illegible] lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth [illegible]
We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, [illegible] and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week [illegible]
A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of [illegible] to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before [illegible] Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs,)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
[se27-'61-ly]

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines.
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to [illegible] tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the [illegible] of adaptability to sewing, of any machine [illegible] duced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest [illegible] the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over [illegible] and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of [illegible] can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.
my17-r431-ly

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. These are LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the [illegible] and fasten the end of seams, which [illegible] with making a long and a short stitch, [illegible] simply by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their stitch is the wonder of all, because of its [illegible] ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western [illegible] With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For [illegible] sample of work, address
W. C. MASON, Western Agent,
jeл-r890-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS.
I HAVE FEW
OVAL WATER COOLERS
On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at
225 Lake Street.
STOVES AND TIN WARE
At 225 LAKE STREET.
A great improvement in Refrigerators is the
VENTILATED PALACE
FOR SALE AT
225 LAKE STREET.
It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less ice.
[mh10-n896-1yr]

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 Torpedoes.
Also, Manufacturer of
Children's Carriages,
Willow Cabs,
Gigs, &c.,
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 108 LAKE STREET.
CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
FIRE WORKS of all kinds
1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS.
500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES.
FLAGS OF ALL SIZES,
Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols,
Headquarters for all kinds of
FISHING TACKLE
Orders respectfully solicited.
NO. 138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND
ICE BOXES
JAS. P. DALTON,
(Successor to Allen and Dalton.)
71 - - Lake Street, - -
Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made stock of
REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES,
Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea [illegible] Filters, &c., &c.
MASER'S ICE CREAM FREEZER,
THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, [illegible]
PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED [illegible] AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY
COOKING STOVES
Of the very latest and most approved patterns in the market.
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware [illegible] from the very best material, and [illegible] any quantity at the lowest market prices.
71 Lake Street, Tremont [illegible]
[illegible]

ALL PERSONS ARE [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] Jones or order, for $100, [illegible] stopped. [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—Office on first floor [illegible] Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office, where a full assortment of Machines are exhibited, instructions given and improvements applied to old Machines. Each Machine is warranted to give better satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota,
169 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Circular may be had on application or by post.
mh21-a676-1y-Tri

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $90.

Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches: Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business, and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrants us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merits of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

132 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
[se9'61-1y]

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabrics or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper usage. [illegible]

J. S. BRYANT,
[illegible]

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

W. C. MASON, Western Agent.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS, I HAVE FEW OVAL WATER COOLERS [illegible] 225 Lake Street.

STOVES AND TIN WARE at 225 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

VENTILATED PALACE [illegible] FOR SALE AT 225 LAKE STREET.

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, 500,000 Torpedoes. Also, Manufacturer of Children's Carriages, Willow Cabs, Gigs, &c., At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 102 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 133 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, [illegible] FIRE WORKS of all kinds, [illegible] Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols, FISHING TACKLE, NO. 138 LAKE STREET, [illegible]

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. JAS. P. DALTON, [illegible] 71 Lake Street, [illegible] REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES, [illegible] COOKING STOVES [illegible]

ALL PERSONS ARE [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 33 Clark street, jy1-b40-3m Post Office Box 6186, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Bank of Sparta, Ill. The circulating notes of the Bank of Sparta will hereafter be redeemed at the Trader's Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Circulation........................$26,368.00
Securities as follows:
Illinois bonds of '79........................$12,000.00
" Internal improvement........................3,152.36
" War loan........................300.00
Ohios of '71........................6,000.00
Present value of securities........................32,006.00
Circulation........................26,568.00
Surplus value of securities over circulation..$ 5,438.00
je25-a775-2w

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water. This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r434-1y

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. mh28 n55-1y

WILLARD & MAXWELL, Stock Brockers, New York, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD, At the Board of Brokers, NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. E. K. WILLARD. [je5-r929-3m] GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. my9-r183-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections. my3-r25-1y

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water. Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits. my1-p960-3m

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 41 Exchange Place, New York. Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily. ap14-p307-3m-M-W&F

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-a913-6m

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, [illegible] in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., [illegible]; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa [illegible]; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL........$500,000. [illegible] Pres't. A A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. [illegible] Cashier. This institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, allowing interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a specified time; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, W. E. Doggett, A. H. Burley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, E. A. Smith. mh7-n347-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other European Countries, for sale at the Bank of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, [illegible] of Credit available anywhere on the [illegible] de12 h761-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c., No. 2? Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," located and doing business in the city of [illegible], under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, presented for payment to the Auditor of said State, at his office, in the [illegible] within three years from the date hereof, [illegible] deposited for the redemption of [illegible] up to said bank [illegible] of May, A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. [illegible] Cashier. je26-g323t0je1-44

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Miscellaneous.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE. The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK IN BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS. Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade At Manufacturer's Prices AT THE LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark St. [illegible]-1y)

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE IN-VITED [illegible] of July, 1862, for supplying the Subsistence Department with [illegible] on the Hoof, [illegible] at Washington, D. C., and [illegible] pounds gross. No animal [illegible] than 1000 pounds gross [illegible] to be made on the first [illegible] thereafter as the Government [illegible] cattle per week will be [illegible] this contract. [illegible] security will be required [illegible] when put in by contractor [illegible] to comply with their [illegible] of Government, or where [illegible] respond to his bid, [illegible] stated in full, with the [illegible] of the firm. [illegible] will not be considered [illegible] accompany each proposal [illegible] by two guarantees. [illegible] A. BECKWITH, C. S. [illegible] endorsed "Proposals [illegible]

[illegible], and State of ——, [illegible] able to fulfil a contract [illegible] of his proposition, [illegible] be accepted, he will at [illegible] accordance therewith, [illegible] we are prepared [illegible] to each bid.) [illegible] must be shown [illegible] Clerk of the nearest [illegible] States District At- [illegible] je30-e 13-2w

THREE MILLION SEWER [illegible] proposals will be [illegible] Wednesday, July [illegible] of Hard Burnt Sewer [illegible] made of the [illegible] from lime, pebbles, [illegible] proposal. [illegible] quantities and at [illegible] the quantity con- [illegible] day of July, one- [illegible] fourth on or be- [illegible] the whole amount [illegible] December 20th. [illegible] inspection and [illegible] the Board of Public [illegible] delivered and piled [illegible] streets, where re- [illegible] remove all re- [illegible] Proposal for [illegible] of Public Works, [illegible] performance of [illegible] accompanied [illegible] at this office) [illegible] or contract [illegible] be accepted. [illegible] or reject any [illegible] Secretary. [illegible] Chicago, June [illegible]

Carriage Makers.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!—For sale at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, on Market street near Washington, TWO FINE COACHES, manufactured at New Haven, Ct., made of the best material, good style and finish, and will be sold at a low figure. Also, constantly receiving from our own and other manufactories at the East, a good assortment of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES. je26-a418-2w H. B. HILL, Agent.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER, Who has secured a reputation for superior work excelled by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed. THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business. Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Buggies and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice. A large assortment of EASTERN CARRIAGES Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also—HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my21-r677-3m

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF **FINE CARRIAGES,** FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY. Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish. The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862, "THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON," Now ready for inspection at their Only Place of Business, 372 and 374 BROOME, CORNER MOTT STREET FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ap11-p318-3m

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Twines and Cordage, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells, Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS. Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the SIBLEY TENT, Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles, AWNINGS, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago. je17-a215-3m G. HUBBARD. | J. S. TURNER. | G. B. CARPENTER.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. my3-r27-6m PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p619-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 8. je4-r891-1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. mh28-n836-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store No. 187 South Water Street, And moved our office into it. je8-r842-1m UNDERWOOD & CO.

SEASONED TIGHT STAVES, In any quantity, constantly on hand. Country Orders Solicited. HURLBUT BROS. & CO., 56 Randolph st. je20-s300-2w Post-office Box 3613

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Sewing Machines, 101 DEARBORN STREET. [my29-r189-1m]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. E. RIGBY'S 89 Randolph street. [je8-r831-1m]

NOTICE.—Our commission for selling grain received on and after this date by Railroad or Canal, will be One-Half Cent per Bushel. Chicago, July 1, 1862. WHEELER, NEELY & CO. jy1-s562-1m

CLOTHES WRINGERS.—The best Clothes Wringers now in use, with Solid Rubber Rollers, are for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. PECK, Agent for the State of Illinois, at Hovey's Seed Store, 73 Lake street, Chicago. Agents wanted. je28-s490-1m

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my8-r180-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

DOCTOR UTZ, THE GREAT German Magnetic Doctor, Who will astonish the people in making cures through the power of SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS And laying on of hands and otherwise, has his office in McCormick's Block, second floor, Rooms No. 16 & 17, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, where he will be happy to see all who may call upon him, and in particular those who have been treated by other Doctors and given up to die. jy1-s562-1w

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. In 6 oz. Bottles, in the form of Powder. It is entitled to special preference over the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders and other similar articles. When taken in the morning regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes Constipation, Correcting Acidities and Cooling of all Febrile Complaints. For sale in Chicago by Messrs. LORD & SMITH and Messrs. REED & CO., and by most Druggists. Price 50 cents. jy3-s5-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c., [illegible] Military Goods, Gun Material. [illegible] All kinds of Ammunition. [illegible] 23 Lake street.

Vermin Exterminators.

THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH is only equalled by the seductive and destroying powers of the Lightning Fly-Killer. It is rendered attractive to Flies, and kills instantly. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. Darken all the windows but one, and there place the Fly-Killer. Every Fly will find it in the course of the day, and die. Remember, it is the Lightning Fly Killer that does this. Nothing else will do it. THE DEAD-SHOT FOR BEDBUGS is certain and immediate death to these noxious pests. It breaks up their nests, destroys their eggs, and is a besom of destruction to all that venture near. Both articles for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and dealers generally. 373-a877-1m

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York. my8-r75-3m

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership, for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.

HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,
PHILIP WADSWORTH,
ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.
Chicago, June 10, 1862. je10-s5?

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4?4. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.

JNO. C. CLARK,
JNO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10 r213-3m

COPARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my3-p909-3m

A. B. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE. WISWALL & DAY Have just opened at No. 36 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the NORTH SIDE Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. je6 r947-1m WISWALL & DAY, 36 North Clark street.

Business Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 58 West Randolph Street. my13'61-1y

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh1

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago. au7-g814-1y

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address. je8-r808-1m

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my13-r839-3m

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS:—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. fe24-n85-6m

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every respect. au28-p780-6m LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west half and the west half of the north east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Chicago, June 19th, 1862. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. je21-s32?

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same.

ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, June 3d, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the said sum of seventy five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for each of which said payments of interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in and by said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided, and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861. And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900).

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises last described in said mortgage, to wit: lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy one (71), seventy two (72), seventy three (73), seventy four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty three (83), eighty four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89) and ninety (90), all in [illegible] Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within and between said streets, all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (A. D. 1862,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises [illegible] described, being the same premises above described, and all the benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, commencing on page [illegible] and [illegible].

Chicago, June 18, 1862. WILLIAM B. OGDEN. je18-d??-?d

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

A kins Jane miss
Armstrong R H mrs
Aherine Mary miss
Andrews S F miss
Allen Silpha M mrs
Ayre Catherine mrs
Ausburn Johanna miss

B

Bancroft Harriet miss 3
Bailey Hannah mrs
Bailey Lorilla mrs
Barber Mary J miss
Barker Mary mrs
Barry Bridget mrs
Barnes A M mrs
Beers Samuel mrs
Beidler Irene miss 2
Bell Easther mrs
Beaton Andrew mrs
Beckerly Mattie mrs
Blanchfield Ann miss
Bicknell Cornelia mrs 3
Bomiser Catharine miss
Bigler Nina miss
Bishop L A mrs
Bishop Margaret miss
Bordman M M mrs
Bonham E W mrs
Bowen Jenny R mrs
Boyle Mary mrs
Boden Matheida miss
Bowe Mary mrs
Bowen Nancy mrs
Brown Mary Jane miss
Bochorot Phebe mrs
Brown Margaret miss
Brainard Hattie mrs
Bright Joseph mrs
Brainard Lucy mrs
Briggs Clarinda miss
Bradright Elizabeth mrs
Burnes Nancy D miss
Butler Emily O mrs
Buckner Emma V miss
Burnell Fanny miss
Buckley Nelly miss
Butchard Beatey miss
Burnet C miss
Burnet Fanny miss
Byrne Margaret miss

C

Campbell Julia miss
Campbell Agnes miss
Canfield A E mrs
Callaghan Margaret miss
Canter Sarah miss
Callanen Caterine mrs
Callaghan Ellen M miss
Callahane Johanna miss
Casey Johanna miss
Casey Ellen mrs
Casey Lettie miss
Casey Hannah miss
Carroll Louise miss
Carver Mary mrs
Cumberlin Mary miss
Charlton Hannah mrs
Chaplan Elizabeth mrs
Chase Samuel C mrs
Clark Meretta mrs
Clark Mate miss
Clark Lissy B miss
Clark Juliett miss
Chancey Celia miss
Clayton Joseph mrs
Clogstone H C mrs
Clapp John H mrs
Cleach Jane S mrs
Clement Rachel mrs
Coe Fanny A miss
Colburn Eliza M miss
Cobb Nelly miss
Cobbs L mrs
Coker Hannah mrs
Cook Mary mrs
Connor Ellen mrs
Connor mrs
Connor Sarah mrs
Cornell Annie W mrs
Condon Mary miss
Condit C T mrs
Conary Mary Ann mrs
Connelly Debora miss
Corvins Margaret mrs
Corch Mary miss
Cooney Lissy mrs
Coss F Emma miss
Cowles Sarah mrs
Crouse Sarah mrs
Colten F C mrs
Collin Alnei miss
Curtis A A miss
Crafts Mary miss
Crane Mary mrs

D

Davis Irene B mrs
Davis Ida miss
Davis Elizabeth mrs
Davis E mrs
Davis John C mrs
Davis Emeline miss
Davenport Caroline M miss
Dixon Wm mrs
Dickerson Emeray miss
Dorming Jenny H miss
Dexter Jennie M mrs
Delmore Margaret miss
Deming Charles mrs
Dougherty Mary miss
Devert Sarah C mrs
Dougart Margaret mrs
Dorsett John mrs
Dorcey Ann mrs
Daxtater Louisa mrs
Donnelly C mrs
Darling M J miss
Dorregan mrs
Donovan Mary
Dodge W S mrs
Drew Margaret mrs 2
Dullen Lizzie miss
Dolton Lutie miss
Duffey Michael mrs
Dunham Nettie miss
Dunham J C mrs
Dyas Carrie H miss

E

Edwards Clerese miss
Edwards Ann mrs
Eaton Jennie miss
[illegible] Hattie miss
Eddy Sinthy miss
Ellis Annie R miss
Ewer A mrs
[illegible]

F

Furguson Wm mrs
Ferguson M A miss
Farrand Ira T mrs
Fariel Kate miss
Fassett Eliza mrs
Faulkner Catharine mrs
Farrell Harriet mrs
Fenner Marilla miss
Feany Ellen
Fellows E miss
Fennimore Jane A mrs
Flood Annie miss
Finch S A miss
Finnegan Teresa mrs 2
[illegible]

G

Garrett Mary B miss
Gallaher Kate miss
Gleeson Ellen miss
Gleeson Annie miss
Gill R mrs
Gives Libby mrs
Gould Elsie H miss
Gould Rachael miss
Goold S A miss
Gould Susan A mrs
Goodlad Susan mrs
Gordon Sarah J
Gove John H mrs
[illegible]

H

Hall Harmon mrs
Hall Sarah mrs
Hair S K mrs
Bailey Delia miss
Hawpson L A mrs
Hanson Minnie M miss
Barrett C K mrs
Harris Lucinda mrs
Harrington E M miss
Danson Mary
Harris Susannah miss
Barris C E miss
Hastings Augustus mrs
Hurlbret Anne mrs
Hawley Lizzie miss
Henderson Mary J miss
Heacock Kate M mrs
Henneberry Mary mrs
Hedge M mrs
Hennessy Sarah J mrs
Hill Lucy B
[illegible]

I

Ingraham Geo H mrs
Insley S S mrs
Irvin M mrs

J

Jones J Y mrs
Jones Deborah
Johnson Louisa mrs
Johnson Louisa mrs
Johnson Fannie
Jennings Jane M
Jacob M E mrs

K

Keller Louisa miss
Kennedy Rachel mrs
Kelly Bridget mrs
Kelly Timothy mrs
Kearne Margaret miss
Kehoe Bridget miss
Keough M C mrs
King Mattie A mrs
Kidden Mary miss
[illegible]

L

Lamberson M mrs
Lane Victoria miss
Lang Rose
Lackor Nellie E miss
Lawson Serena miss
Langnu Margaret miss
Lewis Ada miss
Lee Minv miss
Little Eugene mrs
Lewis Julia Anne A mrs
Livingston C mrs
Linell Mary mrs
Lord Fredk A mrs
Lowe E miss
Lowe Jas M mrs
Lyons Alice
Luetlin Carrie miss
Lucas Julia S mrs
Love Grace mrs

M

Maple Louisa
Malony Louisa miss 2
Mannahen Mary A miss
Marsh Annie E miss
May John mrs
May Ann
Mayberry Maggie miss
Maher Mary miss
Miller Mercie mrs
Mitchell Ambrose mrs
Moore Mandy miss
Moriarty Mary
Moran Ellen
Morgan Phebe mrs
Mabb Kate miss
Murphy Mary miss
Murphy Mary miss
[illegible]

[illegible]

A

Austine Charles
Allen C B
Abel dr
Atwell Frank B
Abbott J F
Andrews J D
Anderson John
Andrews John
Allen W N
Arthur William
Austin W H
Allen mr

B

Bass mr
Blow mr
Beecher M B
Bergimen M J
Barnes Leroy
Bennett Marvin
Barnes L H
Baker Lewis
Boone L B
Bently Mathias
Blackman mr
Barry W & G
Blank Wm
Bartlett Wm
Bass W B
Blake W H
Bateman W B
Baskerville Wm
Ble Joseph
Bennett John
Barrett John
Bennett Jos T
Benson Jno L
Blair James
Bennett James
Bassett I jr
Blackler I
Blanchard S C
Bledgett I E
Barclay Jas
Blake Jas
Burns Jas M
Babcock H sergt
Billings H F
Bine H capt
Blake Henry
Bliss H W
Parrett Thos
Baxter Geo 2
Bainson Thos
Bishop Thos B
Ball Thos
Baker Frank 2
Bennett S S 2
Benson F
Barse S capt
Beach Eben C
Bliss Elijah W
Banks Elias H
Blanchard D
Blake D F
Beers Danl E
Birgler Chas S
Barbour P
Bartlett C B
Baker N C
Beard A
Benedict J & J
Baughan Alfred
Barns Anson
Bailey Ammon
Bateham A
Barrell mr
Beecher M P
Brown Dyman
Bradsman M M
Byrns Michl H
Bunk M
Brennan Michl
Bryant Wm
Bunnell Wm
Bordick Wm
Burton W C
Butler John
Buchannen Jno 2
Both John A
Breen John
Brown John E
Brown Jos A
Buckley Jno P
Brennan Jos
Brenwick John
Brady James
Boyden J W col
Boney Jacob
Boland James
Bruce H S
Bandy Harvey
Bowker H M
Bryant G
Brennan Thos
Bowman G W P
Burpee G W
Broks Geo
Barbanks T W
Bryant Geo T
Burke Thos 2
Brennan F W
Breck S P
Bradbury S J
Bradley P
Bruce R A
Briggs E P
Bunder Dwight
Brock David T
Brown David P
Bogle Danl
Bremes C
Bamke Pat
Burton C W
Brackett popcorn
Bratt Anthony
Botsford Ben B
Bram Oscar
Brown Benj F
Bann Andrew J
Brown A C
Ballard Addison
Botsford B B
Brown Albert M
Bradford & Hussey
Buchan & Martin
Brawner & Otis
Beese A H 2
Bradley N P
Buckannon A
Barvett C T

C

Carter L S
Carpenter M rev
Carpenter W W
Clark W A
Carpenter John
Clarke John
Cavend John
Chambers John
Clemens James
Classon Jas K
Chapman J W
Clamo James
Carleton Israel E
Carpenter Jas
Chapin Horatio
Chapin H M
Campbell Geo W
Cabery G F
Carter Geo G
Carrick Thos
Caty T S
Chambers G W
Campbell Thos
Clark F R
Carpenter E R E dr
Call Enoch E dr
Carter R W
Cain Edward
Cane Robt
Clough Robt
Cavanaugh R
Cavanaugh Danl
Campbell M D
Cherry C capt
Carter C F
Cahill P
Chandler C R
Catwin Chas
Clark A H
Clark, Cherchill & Co
Campbell & Lehn
Chapman A D
Collins Mr
Conklin Martin
Curry Michael
Crowe Martin
Connors Michael
Crane Martin
Craft Wm E
Coggswell W W
Conway Wm
Cutler [illegible] H
Cook Willis
Crocker Wm H
Cobb W W
Creighton John
Coll Jno H
Connors Jno P 2
Collins John
Cuthbert John
Cuthbertson Jno
Cramer John W
Cooney John G
Cosgrove John
Conlon James
Calton J W J
Crosse Jas
Corl J F
Crittedden J H
Cragmillo Jas
Cogue H capt
Cowan Henry M
Coln Hugh
Cotenham H
Collets Geo B
Crowley Tim
Cobb Thos
Collins Tim
Cone Thos
Cook Geo T
Connery Thos
Convoy Thos
Corgan Geo
Crowley Tim
Cassck T G
Croxen Thos
Cayler S F
Coolidge Frank
Crooks F capt
Crawford E
Corrigan E
Crocker R W
Collins Rhd
Crowther Edwd
Cudmore Danl
Colbert David
Connell David
Collins Danl J
Cowper P C
Cook C E
Corcoran Patk
Calver P F
Cunningham P
Crowley P F
Cone Albert
Combs A J
Cadworth & Loring 2
Cure Hent col
Cooper Ben

D

Dwyer Leo
Davis Melvin J
Drummond M R
Durand Lipman
Dunn Mathew
Donny Jno
Deal Jacob
Doyl Jas
Daulton Jas W
Day F
Divine S R
Dear Stephen
[illegible]

Frank Samuel
Fleury Fernan
Fuller S P
Frey S P
Ford Barthol
Furguson Owen
Fuller Warren & co

G

Gram Jas
Galloway J M
Goodrich J D
Gormly Jas
Graves Henry
Garvey M J
Glen Hugh
Gregg W H
Gabriel Geo
Gough Thos
Goodrich T B
Goodrich S E
Goff F C
Gordon S S 2
Gaffett E capt
Gugan Edwd
Green R B
Gaman E W 2
Galaher Edwd
Griffith David
Greley L M
Growe D D
Griffiths David
Garrity P T 2
Galeer C E
Gregory Peter
Guilford Pierce
Gordon A D
Garfield A L
Garfield A
Groves & Graves
Green Marshall & co

H

Harris G D
Heacox Geo
Hardin Francis E
Herring S C
Harvey Stewart
Hardy Robt
Haskett E
Helmer Richd
Hale Robt F
Hasking Edwd
House Ely J
Hampson Elias V
Hale D H
Henny Dennis
Hall Peter D
Hanifan Patrick
Hayward Chas
Hall C Walter
Henkley Chas
Hammond Chas
Hendrie H
Hale A F
[illegible]
Howe Jno
Hobbs Jno R
Hoaglan Jno C
Hodges James
Hitchcock J C
Holligan James
Hyner Isaac B
Higgins James C
Huntington H
Hill H L
Hudson H
Houghs G
Hubberd Theo
Hutchinson T M
Hubbard Geo P
Hilton Thos
Hutchinson Geo
Hobbs Thos
Holliday Saml M
Hoyt S H
Halford Saml 2
Hyde Frank
Horton Edwd H
Hinman E M
Hubbard E K
Hutchins E A
Hutchins E M
Higgins E
Hurley Edwd
Hunter P C
Hickey Peter
Hoyt Chas M
Houghes P H
Holden S
Hogan Patrick
Holliday Adam
Hills A B
Hubbard Louis
Howe, Fiske & co
Horning Robt A
Hook, Stone & co
Hinsdale Theo

I

Irvine mr

J

Johnson capt
Johnson D J
Johnson D W
Johnson G
Johnson James
Johnson J G
Johnson W B
Jordan A L 2
Jordan Edmund

K

Kehoe Dennis
Kluetch D
Kellogg C M
Kellither Pat
Kevhane P H
Keys C H 2
Keith A L
King Morton
King & Cook
King & co
Keighan Michl

L

Lynch Cornelius
Lanphere C V
Lane Peter
Law Chas W
Lacy capt
Lecock Chas
Levie Abraham
Ludington & Wells 2
Lester & Hodges 2
Lauson Andrew
Linn A E
Lindsley & Baldwin
Lowerman N
Lombard & Stevens

M

Morgan G W
Morris Geo H 3
Masenlach G C E
Moulton Thos
Moore S S
Moore capt Saml
Myrick Elisha
Musson Albert
Moore Roger
Morse E K
Miner D P
Morse D C
Murray David
Murphy Patrick
Myers Chas E
Moulton Chas G
Morse Clinton
Morrison P J
Morse capt
Mixen Chas H 2
Moore C H
Moore S M
Morris Nelson 3
Mills Abner G
Mills & Gears
Morse Albert
Miller & Parsons
Moses & co
Moore Foote & co
[illegible]

P

Patterson Wm
Peter Wm
Powell Wm D
Potter W J
Pitchey Wm
Peake W J
Proctor Josiah C
Poole Joseph
Patterson Jno
Patton J F 2
Patterson Jas F
Peel James
Parker F W
Persimmy Jas
Peck J J
Porter H
Phelps Henry
Preston Harry R
Pratt H T
Perkins George
Patrick G W
Palmer O Tracy
Phillips Thos
Pare Geo
Polart S
Price S H
Purcell Ed T
Peck Chas
Palmer Chas C
Powell Chas & co
Page & Sayles
Potts A R
Pearson & Co
Peters Ben
Padge H Ben
Pierce A
Payne Jno S

Q

Quirk Wm
Quinn J
Quality Pat
Queal Orrin H
Quin Alexander
Quean Michl

R

Reed J G & co
Ruger J S
Rose J S dr
Rowe V R
Redmond T M
Roberts Geo 2
Rudd G H
Raymond T R
Roberts G W col
Regan Timothy
Robinson Geo
Rickert Geo J
Robbins Geo C
Rice Stephen
Reardon Stephen
Runnels Reilly
Rhoades Sam G
Raworth Edwd M
Richards E W
Rowley R N
Robertson B & co
Richards E W
Richardson Edw
Rourke Danl
Ryme Danl
Reed D F
Rattle dr
Remington C
Roeder Chas H
Ryan Peter
Ryme Cornelius
Reed Alexander
Roberts Owen
Rockwell Newton
Rowe & Hyatt
Rand A D
Raymond J B
Russell W H
Riter Jas M 2
Rowath J
Russell Jas E
Reynolds John
Rogers Joseph M
Ryan John
Reilly John
Reid John dr
Ramsey Wm
Robertson Wm
Robinson W H
Raleigh Wm
Rown Philip

S

Sanborn Luke
Salisbury M H
Seely Moses
Shields Wm B
Seymour W 2
Seymour W A
Sabine Wm A
Scott Wm H
Scoville W O
Sheridan Wm P
Serles W A
Sampson Jno 2
Scales Jos
Sammons Jos
Salgantak John
Sackley Jno
Scanlon Jno
Sandrige Jackson
Sheahan Jere
Sheaffer J L
Saldridge Jno
Seward Jos B
Sanders Henry A
Sherman Geo
Sheffield Geo
Shattuck Fr C
Shields John D
Six Edwd
Smith Edwd
Smith Edwin A
Smith J A
Stone J P
Snyder J H
Skeer J D
Stokes Jas
Stevens Henry J
Smith Henry
Smith H D
Stanton H P
Ster Jasper Y
Sullivan Jno
Stafford John
Stitzel Geo D
Standars Wm
Spraight Wm
Smith Wallace L
Smith W
Smith Wilson
Smith Wright
Smith A
Stevens L A
Spafford L M
Sigwalt Jno
Steel H V
Smith Wesley
Sanford Platt
Scott Cooper
Shaw Caleb
Staples Chas
Spencer C H
Smith Chas
Surel Asa
Smith Allen M
Spear Smith A
Steel N 2
Skelly Andrew
Steins Nicholas
Stevens B
Smith & Claflin
Stewart Allen W
Simons Barney
Smith & Wilson
Stout Alonzo D
Stewart Alex
Stewart David
Streeter Danl D
Stowell Dwight B
Stewart D col 2
Scranton Dan
Shaw Elijah
Sherman R J
Schfield Edwd
Sheldon R M
Shoeby Edwd
Savage Richd
Sexton & bro
Shaw S J
Shotwell Read
Sheppard A B
Shepard O
Sheahan Andrew
Sawyer A P
Smith Robt
Snyder H
Sloan Henry
Stilson Thos M
Stevenson T P
Stevenson Geo D
Stubbs Timothy
Stubbs T R
Stitt T W
Sullivan Thos 2
Smith Thos A & co
Simpson Geo
Springer Geo H
Staples S G
Slawson Seth H
Spear S A
Stevenson T B
Snowble F
Smith F C
Smith Edson
Stilwell E G
Smith E P
Silliman E R

T

Thomas N
Tucker Benj
Young P R
Thompson R
Triggs Rchd
Taggart Robt
Thompson S H
Tyner S J
Talbot S D
Tabor G S
Turner G E
Tilton G W
Thompson H B
Tooly J W & co
Thomason J G
Tyler J D
Tyner Jas
Turner Jos
Tierney John
Taft Jos
Thomas Wm
Tookey Wm
Taylor Wm
Tovy W B
Thompson M
Taylor J R

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

Y

Young A
Yonker Jno
Young Wm

Initials.

Chicago Agency, 100 Washington street. A. B. D... Sec'y Oriental Lodge. A. R. G. H. H. H. grocer. S... Wilders' Safes Manf. No. 236 Randolph street.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

General Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1, 1862. In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing one year, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1862, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1863.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS I.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS II.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

[Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolutions aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.]

CLASS III.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS IV.

7,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS V.

800 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS VI.

1.	1,500	reams	quarto-post	writing paper,	10	by 16	in's
2.	2,000	do	cap	do	13	by 16½	do
3.	100	do	demy	do	16	by 20½	do
4.	1,000	do	folio-post	do	17	by 22	do
5.	100	do	medium	do	18	by 23	do
6.	50	do	royal	do	19	by 24	do
7.	50	do	super-royal	do	20	by 28	do
8.	50	do	imperial	do	22½	by 31	do
9.	100	do	double cap	do	16	by 26	do

CLASS VII.

1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty three pounds per ream.
2. 2,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 23 inches, to weigh twenty six pounds per ream.
3. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
4. 340 reams writing paper, 15 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
5. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7, are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper." ap28-p836-1tew9w.

BELTING. JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents for the Smooth Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Under Goodyear's Patent. Conducting and Engine Hose Of all sizes, warranted best quality. Steam Packing and Gaskets, Leather Belting, Lace Leather and Belt Hooks. JOHN B. IDESON, & CO., ap28-p8??-3m 111 Randolph street.

WOOL! We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address BAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, je4-r?16-1y 38 South Water st., Chicago.

5,000 WOOL SACKS —AND— 50,000 BURLAPS SACKS For Oats. For sale cheap at Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, 157 South Water Street. HART, ASTEN & CO.

PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. And Welch's Splints. Orders addressed to GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street. Dr. E. C. GILLETT, M.D., Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents, will receive prompt attention.

PRESERVING AND CANNING STRAWBERRIES AND CHERRIES. Strawberries of the current week will be large, and of firmer texture than of any other time this season. Large orders at No. 30 State street. R. F. STANLEY.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

THE MUNICIPAL PROCESSION.

ORATION OF B. F. AYER, ESQ.

THE SIGEL FESTIVITY.

THE FAIR OAKS EXCURSION.

ADDRESS OF Dr. TIFFANY.

Incidents and Accidents—The Excursion—The Fireworks—Festivity and Fun—Exciting Events of the Day, Etc., Etc.

Noise is an essential element of every Fourth of July celebration and absolutely necessary to the complete execution of patriotic observances. The city ordinances, however, were in bar during Thursday and Thursday night, and unusual quiet reigned until the bells indicated midnight and the advent of the Fourth. Then the pent up Utica of powder in its various applications, cracker, squib, torpedo, pistol, musket and cannon broke out, and the night was full of noise precluding sleep and provocative of wrath.

AT SUNRISE.

At sunrise the national salute was fired at Camp Douglas—a suggestive sound to the rebels therein confined, and doubtless productive of retro-reminiscences which furnished abundant mental food for them during the remainder of the day. The bells throughout the city rang a peal of joy, fast and loud, and the noises re-commenced until the din was well nigh intolerable. Young America was jubilant with India Crackers and extempore cannon manufactured from kegs, chisels, bottles, anvils, anything in fact capable of making a noise. Flags were thrown out in every part of the city, from staffs, housetops and windows, and stores were profusely decorated with the national emblem. The early morning trains came thundering in heavily loaded with our rural friends, their comely wives and buxom daughters, all alive to do the Fourth. Excursion trains went thundering out equally heavily loaded with citizens, eager to exchange the heat, dust and din of the city for a day under the trees, repose in grateful umbrage and the rural felicities of the woods. The morning was warm and clear, betokening a pleasant day, with not an atmospherical indication to threaten the proper celebration.

THE PROCESSION.

The main business streets of the city were thronged long before the formation of the municipal procession by thousands of persons, mainly women and children, who bravely endured the heat which had now become sweltering to a degree which insanely delighted ice cream dealers and compounders of cooling concoctions, to witness the procession.

The formation of the various divisions was executed very punctually and efficiently, and shortly after the firing of the signal gun at ten o'clock, the procession formed into column and followed the line of march as indicated in the municipal programme: From Lake to Clark; south on Clark to Randolph; west on Randolph to Wells; north on Wells to Lake; west on Lake to Halstead; counter march to Market; south on Market to Washington; east on Washington to Michigan Avenue; north on Michigan Avenue and Rush to Superior; west on Superior to Dearborn; north on Dearborn to Washington Park.

All local processions are reproductions of their predecessors and there was no exception in this instance; still there were many features of interest connected with it, and considering the brief space of time devoted to its inauguration, it was really creditable, and to a certain degree imposing. A glaring defect—but one which it was impossible to remedy—was the deficiency of music. The bands present—Barnard's Light Guard, ——, and a straggling handful of miscellaneous musicians—were effective in their immediate vicinity, but their linked sweetness could not be drawn out long enough to reach over a procession a mile and a half in length.

The first division was composed of the military and fire department; the military comprising batteries of U. S. artillery, with neatly polished and peaceful looking howitzers, and detachments from the three months' volunteers stationed at Camp Douglas, who excited universal admiration and applause for their soldier-like bearing and splendid march. They bore themselves like veterans, and exhibited a degree of proficiency in drill and march perfectly astounding considering the relatively short period they have been under instruction.

The Fire Department was one of the most pleasing features of the procession, and the firemen and their machines never looked so well. It speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Chief Engineer, U. P. Harris, Esq., whose portly form and good-natured visage as he rode at the head of his boys, made him a focus of all eyes and the recipient of favorable remark at all hands. Most of the hose carts were handsomely decorated with flags, singly and in groups, wreaths, festoons and boquets of flowers, which contrasted finely with the polished metal. The hose carriage of the Northern Hose Company looked especially well. The Long John carried a handsome flag; the Atlantic boys decorated their horses with red, white and blue head plumes of hair; the Island Queen was really a queen, decked with her boquets and miniature flags; the U. P. Harris carried a very large flag, which nearly enveloped the little machine; the Little Giant wore a handsome cabinet portrait of Douglas, and the Liberty, a splendid oval portrait of Washington. The firemen in their simple neat uniforms—red shirts, black pants and the usual fire caps—looked as if they had just come from the bureau drawer, the same neatness being exhibited in their proverbial idolatry for their "masheens."

Following the firemen and preceded by Barnard's Light Guard Band in their new and showy uniforms, were the President, Orator, Reader and Chaplain of the day in carriages, the various governmental and judicial officials, town, city and county officers, students and various educational and mercantile associations. The Third Division was composed of Hibernian Societies in their peculiar regalias, and the Fourth of an immense outpouring of German Associations, which subsequently celebrated the day at Wright's Grove in honor and benefit of the gallant Sigel, with exercises peculiarly Teutonic and peculiarly jolly, as Germans alone know how to celebrate a holiday. A large number of associations, before indicated in the programme, composed this division, carrying handsome banners and wearing their peculiar regalias, forming a very noticeable feature in the procession. The fifth and last division, although unpretending in appearance and marked by no outward pomp, was unusually interesting. It consisted mainly of 'busses filled with school children waving tiny flags and singing patriotic songs. Their smiling faces and fresh, young voices constituted a feature at once pleasing and suggestive, and contrasted very happily with the hot, jaded and solemn looking adults who preceded them. As far as the procession went, it was a success, and amply fulfilled the expectations of those who originated it. Its formation and march were carried out strictly in conformity with the programme, and no accident happened to mar its success.

THE EXERCISES AT WASHINGTON PARK.

The procession reached the Park at noon, and almost immediately gathered around the speaker's stand, when the Light Guard Band discoursed their choicest music. The platform was speedily filled, and without delay the exercises were inaugurated by a prayer for the divine blessings upon the ceremonies, by Rev. Dr. Evarts, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Before the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Hon. S. A Goodwin, the President of the day, addressed the vast assembly as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:—We are again assembled to do honor to the ever memorable Declaration of July 1776. It was a declaration not only of independence, but of a previously existing *unity*, by that act transferred from Great Britain as the common Sovereign, to the new nationality of "the United States of America." It was followed by the articles of confederation of July 1778, by which the "Union" thus declared was ordained "perpetual." To render this "Union" more perfect, was the avowed object of the Constitution of 1787, afterwards substituted for the original articles of Confederation.

We have come up hither to-day with all the imposing forms of popular demonstration, to proclaim anew our fealty to that Union, and to the principles inscribed upon its banners. And we have come here under circumstances of grave and momentous importance to ourselves, to our children and to the civilized world. Yonder July sun in his annual circuit never looked down upon a crisis of such magnitude. But while shining out upon a rebellion, the most stupendous crime of all the ages, that sun, too, has witnessed the unswerving, self-sacrificing devotion of a patriotic people to the Constitution of their fathers.

Meet it is and proper that here in the Queen City of the West, and from the noble young State of Illinois, and on this sacred day, should go forth a voice to animate and encourage the Government in its life-struggle, and to thank our brave sons who are baring their bosoms to the iron storm of war. It is meet and proper that here should be heard the voice of the people of the Northwest, expressing their solemn determination that this war shall not cease (no matter what foreign impertinence shall gainsay it) until the supremacy of the Constitution and obedience to its laws shall be enforced over the entire extent of these United States, and until that dear old flag which symbolizes to the nations of the earth a free and undivided Republic, shall float triumphant, as the sceptre of power, alike to protect and to punish, over every State and over every rood of Union soil from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

In a cause so just, consecrated by all that is holy in the memories of the past, and all that is blessed in the hopes of the future, we have a right to invoke the spirits of the departed patriots of '76 and the blessing of Almighty God.

It becomes my agreeable duty, in opening the exercises of the day, to introduce to your notice Rev. Dr. Ryder, who will read the Declaration.

READING THE DECLARATION.

Rev. Dr. Ryder, thus introduced, came forward, and in clear, sonorous tones, read the Declaration of Independence. After which, B. F. Ayer, Esq., the orator of the day, was presented and received with hearty cheers.

The following is the substance of his oration:

THE ORATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—This is the eighty-sixth anniversary of that memorable day on which it was proclaimed by the Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

The prediction made by John Adams that the day would be celebrated by succeeding generations as our great anniversary festival, by pomp, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of the Continent to the other, has been literally fulfilled. From the close of the Revolutionary struggle it has been set apart as a day of national festivity and rejoicing, on which, by common consent, political differences and party controversies are hushed, if not forgotten, and Americans of all shades of political sentiments are accustomed to unite in congratulations upon the great inheritance of liberty it is their privilege to enjoy, and in commemorating the patriotism and heroism of their fathers who rallied around the standard of freedom in its day of imminent peril.

We have been taught to believe that these national festivities rest upon a solid foundation. The sentiment that underlies them is of loftier significance than the indulgence of a vehement passion for frivolous amusement and boisterous sport. It is a sentiment of love and affection for the land which gave us birth. It is a sentiment of honest pride in the success of our free and beneficent government, and in the growth and prosperity of the nation. It is a feeling of dutiful respect for the lofty character and sublime moral courage of those sages and patriots who set their hands to the Declaration of Independence, and mutually pledged to each other in its support their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. It is a sincere and grateful tribute to the brave soldiers of the Revolution, for the blood they shed and the toils and sacrifices they encountered to maintain that declaration. It is a reverential homage to the intelligence, fortitude and fidelity of the heroic leaders in that eventful struggle—to that wisdom in council and valor in war, by which the national cause was supported through every vicissitude of fortune and all the melancholy disasters and fiery trials it had to encounter. It is a feeling of devotion to the constitution and the Union framed for us by our fathers, which have made us great and glorious among the nations, and which duty, interest and affection all stimulate us to preserve. It is, finally, the desire to keep alive an earnest love of country, and to gather from the historical reminiscences which the day revives, new and fresh incentives to maintain at all times the rights and blessings which our fathers achieved for us, with a determination equal to theirs, and, if need be, with still greater sacrifices.

Such are the sentiments which should animate and unite all American hearts upon every return of this anniversary.

During the period of seventy-eight years succeeding the close of the revolution and the acknowledgment of our independence, no event occurred which greatly disturbed the national serenity, or which tended to excite serious apprehensions as to the success of our great experiment in self-government. We had, it is true, met dangers, but we had overcome them. Clouds had occasionally obscured for a brief season our political horizon, but they had rolled away. Doubts had been awakened, in seasons of political contention and excitement, as to the durability of our federal system; but as the Union continued to flourish and diffuse its benignant blessings among all the people it clasped in its wide embrace, those doubts had rapidly given way to a general and abiding confidence that the great conservative and preservative principles of the American character, which had proved a sufficient support to the government through all the difficulties it had yet encountered, would also prove a sure reliance against all the follies and excesses of the future.

First among these great conservative principles was the apparently *strong and ardent attachment of the people of the United States to the Federal Union.*

This feeling, until within a recent period, was shared by all the States. Though stronger, perhaps in some quarters than in others, it was still confined to no section. East, West, North and South, upon this subject, the great body of the people appeared to be of one heart and one mind. It was a feeling resting both upon sentiment and a clear conception of their material interests. The abundant blessings of the Union were everywhere seen and felt; the evils of separation were obvious and startling.

If a band of hot-headed conspirators, urged on by an unholy ambition and the love of power, have lately succeeded, for a time, in stifling this feeling throughout a portion of the South, it is nevertheless true that the importance of preserving the Union is as vital now as ever before, and the consequences of separation are no less hideous and appalling. The importance of this subject, in view of the present condition of public affairs, will be a sufficient apology, I trust, for devoting upon the present occasion a brief space to its consideration.

The foundations of the Union were laid at an early period of our colonial history. The idea of forming a perpetual confederacy of the British colonies in America was suggested by William Penn as early as 1697. In 1754 the idea was revived by Benjamin Franklin. On the 19th of June of that year commissioners of seven colonies assembled at Albany to concert measures of defence against the French. Before separating they agreed upon a plan of perpetual union which Franklin had matured. It proposed that the legislatures of the different colonies should elect triennially a grand council to consist of forty-eight members. This council was to meet once a year to regulate all questions of peace or war with the Indians, the affairs of trade, and the purchases of land outside the limits of particular colonies. It was to organize and temporarily govern new settlements, to have control of men and money, and enact general laws not inconsistent with the British constitution and acts of Parliament. It was to have at its head a governor general, appointed by the crown, who should possess a veto power on all acts of the council. This plan, which bears a very perceptible resemblance to the basis of our present constitution, was rejected by the board of trade in England as too democratic, and was never put in operation. It furnishes, however, conclusive evidence, that at this early period the importance of establishing a general government for certain great purposes, in which all the colonies had a common interest, was being felt and agitated throughout America.

In 1765, when the passage of the stamp act had roused the spirit of resistance throughout the colonies, that "inspired madman," as he has been styled, James Otis of Boston, advised the calling of an American Congress for the purpose of deliberating upon the acts of parliament. His suggestion was approved by the legislature of Massachusetts, and circulars were sent to every assembly on the continent. The first colony to respond to the call was South Carolina. In October of that year delegates from nearly every colony assembled at Philadelphia. The union spirit of that day may be seen in the patriotic exclamation of one of the South Carolina delegates, the noble-hearted Christopher Gadsden. "There ought to be," he said, "no New England man, no New Yorker, known on the continent; but all of us Americans." About this time the patriots started a new paper in New York, with the motto "Join or die." "Join or die," says Bancroft, "was echoed from one end of the continent to the other." On the last day of the session the delegates to this congress "set their hands to the papers," says the same historian, "by which the colonies became, as they expressed it, 'a bundle of sticks which could neither be bent or broken.'" It was this assembly, writes John Adams, that "raised the hopes of the people to a union of the colonies, to be accomplished and perfected by future more universal congresses, for their defense, protection and security."

In 1774, on the fifth of September, the first Continental Congress, so called, convened at Philadelphia. Patrick Henry was there, and spoke for Virginia. After recounting in a glowing speech the wrongs inflicted upon the colonies by acts of Parliament, he insisted upon the necessity of union. "British oppression," he exclaimed, "has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; the distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders, are no more. I am not a Virginian but an American."

The second Continental Congress met upon the 10th of May, 1775, three weeks after the battle of Lexington. Measures were soon taken by that body for organizing the American Continental army, of which George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief. In July, 1776, this Congress proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, in the first sentence of which the people of the Colonies are referred to as "*one people*," and in the closing paragraph it is solemnly published and declared that "these *united* colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." The fervent hope expressed by Otis, ten years before, *for union*—union that "should knit and work into the very blood and bones of the original system every region as fast as settled," seemed now accomplished. The citizens of the different colonies, when they threw off their subjection to the British crown, however divided into different governments for local purposes, became a united people—united in the same principles, in the same system of action, and under one recognized national organization. The Union thus effected was afterwards consolidated by the Articles of Confederation, in which it was specially provided that "the Articles of the Confederation should be inviolably preserved by every State," and that "the Union should be perpetual." This form of government proving from its inherent weakness wholly inadequate to the purpose for which a general government was required, in 1789 there was established in its place, "in order to form a more perfect Union," as announced in its very first line, the present Constitution of the United States.

The brief retrospect I have now taken of these interesting events distinctly shows that the importance of concerting some plan for a strict and intimate union of the colonies for the purposes of general welfare and defence, was felt at an early period in our colonial history. In 1775, when the conflict began with the mother country, the accomplishment of this object could no longer be deferred. The grand result, which the great men of the revolution had been striving for ten years to attain, was at length realized. Through its agency the colonies were enabled to combine their strength and resources, so as to interpose a successful resistance for seven years, to the persistent attempts made by Great Britain to reduce them to subjection. When the war had terminated the necessity of union was scarcely less urgent than when it commenced. Notwithstanding some diversities of habits and character, upon most points the people of the different States had a common sympathy and interest. They had an interest in preserving peace with each other; in protecting themselves from foreign intrigues and aggressions; in maintaining freedom of trade and commerce between themselves; in the establishment of manufactures; in providing for the national debt contracted during the war; in establishing treaties and pacific relations with foreign nations and the Indian tribes; and numerous other general measures and principles relating to the common welfare and security.

The conviction, therefore, of the imperative necessity of perpetuating the Union so happily begun, was no less general or profound upon the restoration of peace, than it had been at the breaking out of hostilities. And what, let me ask, are the lessons taught us upon this subject by subsequent experience? Have we found the Union to be a curse and a burden? Or has it proved to every section, State and district in this broad land a priceless boon and inestimable blessing? There is but one possible answer to the question. It is found in everything you can see and hear around you. In whatever direction you turn your eyes, to whatever part of the country you may direct your steps, you get the same sure and quick response. You find an answer here as you turn your eyes upon this great city, raised up as if by magic under the kindly and genial influence of our Federal system. You have the same answer from those broad prairies beyond the city, but lately yielded up to agriculture and now covered with the richest harvests. There is no community on earth which should have so distinct a conviction as our own of the blessings of national unity, and of the evils of separation. Seventy years have hardly passed over us since the adoption of the Constitution. In that time the original thirteen States, at first thinly peopled, weak and almost exhausted in available resources, have grown up to a great and powerful nation. Half a continent has been redeemed from savage wildness, and a civil polity established over it, in which the idea of civil and religious liberty has been realized to a degree that in other countries has never yet been dreamed of.

But the perpetuation of the Union is a matter of vital importance, not merely as the source of incalculable material benefits and pecuniary advantage to every part of the country, but also as the only possible security we can have against mutual jealousies, and the fierce and implacable enmities that must inevitably and perpetually arise between the different fragments of the confederacy, if broken into separate and rival communities.

To say nothing of the impossibility of agreeing amicably upon any line of partition and the angry and vindictive feelings which would grow out of a forcible separation, there are to be found in our peculiarities of disposition and temperament as a people, many and fruitful causes of perpetual hostility. The people of this country are remarkable for their restless spirit of enterprise and competition, and if divided into separate nations, this spirit would inevitably lead to perpetually recurring difficulties and collisions, to be followed by cruel and destructive wars. Profiting by our jealousies and animosities, the nations of Europe would be constantly intermeddling in our affairs, until finally through their intrigues and our jealousies of each other, we should be compelled to seek a refuge from our own contentions, either in a military despotism or a vile dependence upon a foreign power.

In view of these considerations—considerations in comparison with which all other political questions sink into insignificance—it is not strange that the American people should have generally cherished an ardent attachment to the Union of these States. Our character abroad, our welfare at home and the very existence of our free institutions depend upon its preservation. It has raised the nation to power and fame. It has realized all, and more than all, the hopes of its great founders; and if not shamefully and treacherously stricken down, is sure to bring about results in the no very distant future before which all the glories of the past will fade away.

There is involved then, in the present tremendous struggle for the conservation of the Union, a cause as great and noble as ever stirred the hearts of patriots. Religion, civilization, freedom and humanity—the voices of the dead—the voices of the living—and the voices of posterity call upon us to repel the assaults of those who, false to their oaths, false to their country and false to mankind, are now seeking its destruction.

Intimately associated with this feeling of attachment to the Union, of which I have spoken, there is another principle in which Americans in general have heartily agreed. I mean in a sentiment of *reverence and devotion to the constitution of the United States.*

If the Union is the object of their first love, they know it can only be maintained by a faithful adherence to the federal compact. This instrument may have some defects, for we can expect to find perfection in no work of human hands. It encountered some difficulties and opposition at its birth, but its practical operation, as a system of government adapted to our peculiar situation and wants, was so happy and satisfactory, that it soon won the general favor and affection of the people, and has been for more than half a century justly regarded as a model government.

The more carefully it is studied, the higher will be our admiration of the wisdom, genius and patriotism of the great men who devised it, and the stronger our determination to cling to it as the sheet anchor of our liberties.

To form an efficient system of government, republican in form, and adapted to a country of great extent and wide diversity of climate, embracing within its limits thirteen distinct and essentially sovereign States, greatly differing from each other in size, wealth and population, whose customs, manners and habits were so various and whose interests were not precisely identical, was obviously a task attended with formidable difficulties.

The old Confederation was little more than a league or compact between the States in their corporate capacities, and, from the inherent weakness of the central power and want of means to enforce its authority proved utterly inadequate to secure the objects for which a general government was required. The attachment of the people to their own local institutions and State sovereignties was an insurmountable obstacle to a consolidation of the States and the institution of a single central authority over the whole; and such a system, besides, was justly considered as not adapted to a nation of extensive territory and large population. One plan only remained, namely, a mixed system—combining, to a certain extent, the peculiarities of a federative republic and of a single consolidated government. It was upon this plan that the present constitution of the United States was matured. It establishes an efficient national government inseparably connected with the State institutions, so that the two united form but a single system and one government. The powers of government are divided. The central authority within its jurisdiction is supreme. To it are confided those powers which appertain to commerce and foreign affairs and those which more immediately concern the whole body politic, while the local and domestic concerns of the people are in general regulated by the State legislatures.

The powers conferred upon the General Government are limited and specifically defined, and all powers not expressly granted or necessarily implied, are reserved to the States or the people. In this division or separation of the active powers of government, consists the great excellence of our system. If there were but one source of legislation in a nation so extensive as ours, the local interests and wants of the people would be frequently disregarded, and could not be properly provided for. Measures adapted to the situation and circumstances of particular States or sections would be wholly unsuited and unacceptable to others. This would necessarily lead to civil dissensions and disorders; and to guard against the dangers of anarchy, the government would require a degree of authority and energy dangerous to the liberties of the people. In the system under which we now live, these objections are entirely avoided, and it has proved admirably adapted to our peculiar circumstances. It rests, like our State governments, upon the sovereignty of the people, and recognizes them as the only legitimate source of all human authority.

The experience of more than seventy years has clearly shown that this system of government is not only fully adequate to the purpose for which it was designed, but that it has also singularly commended itself to the favor and affection of the people. Under its benign operation our domain has been extended across the continent until it now stretches from sea to sea. From 3,000,000 of people we have multiplied to 30,000,000. In navigation, commerce and manufactures and the applications of science to the useful arts, our progress has been equally striking. The means of education have been everywhere bounteously provided. Everywhere industry has met with an adequate return, and plenty smiled at every fireside. In a word, there is no land under the broad canopy of heaven where the people have enjoyed so large a share of rational liberty, or been blessed with such plenteous prosperity as in the United States of America. We have had, it is true, our seasons of political excitement and contention. Often the clamors of party have been exceedingly fierce and violent. Sometimes the subjects of controversy have been difficult and delicate; but until the country was startled by the present rebellion, all our differences have been submitted to the quiet arbitrament of the ballot, and the controversy has terminated at the polls.

Parties exist in some form in all governments, but in those of a popular character party spirit assumes a peculiar virulence. It is fed by motives which never tire and passions which never cool. It is one of the prices which man must pay for the boon of freedom. So long as human nature shall continue what it is, and ambition, avarice and the love of power shall dwell in man's bosom, political warfare will never end. As a check or restraint against its excesses, we have resorted in this country to the form of written constitutions, in which the powers of government are strictly limited and defined. This is especially true of the constitution of the United States. It is a delegation of power for certain specific objects, the extent of which is explicitly defined, and the manner of its exercise prescribed.

It is obviously essential to the harmonious working of such a government, that the federal authorities should never assume the exercise of powers which the constitution does not confer. Every departure from this principle tends to impair the confidence of the people in the value and durability of the federal system. All measures which look like an encroachment or aggression upon the reserved rights of the States are sure to excite popular jealousy, and frequently provoke passionate and acrimonious controversy. The institutions and laws of the different States, growing out of their reserved rights and powers, are wholly beyond the control of the general government. Not only is the right to intermeddle with them not given by the constitution, but it was designedly withheld. Possessing no power over the subject, the general government is released from all responsibility. It is, therefore among its first duties to abstain from all such interference. Every violation of this principle is an infringement of the national compact, and if persisted in will have a fatal tendency to loosen and rupture the Union.

There is another principle of scarcely less importance which ought not to be lost sight of in the administration of our federal system. Its legislation should be just and equal in its effects upon all parts of the country. There should be no partiality or favoritism towards any section, but the whole nation should enjoy, as far as possible, in an equal degree, the benefits as it also bears the burdens of the government. Above all, the government should be administered in the same spirit which gave it birth.

The suggestions I have made concerning the nature and practical administration of our republican system would be obviously incomplete, without some reference to the [illegible] tirely perfect or free from constitutional objections. Infractions of the Constitution will sometimes occur; but the system of government framed for us by the Sages of the Revolution is not so fatally defective as to have failed to provide for such cases an adequate and appropriate remedy. It has created an independent judiciary with power to pass upon all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. If the constitutional validity of any law be doubted, here is a tribunal appointed for the peaceful settlement of the question. What greater security is it possible to provide—what more effectual protection can any one ask, against an invasion of fundamental rights?

The odious doctrines of nullification and secession have no foundation in the Constitution of the United States. They are at war with the very existence of free government. They are destructive of all political rights, and lead only to civil convulsions, anarchy and despotism.

I have thus endeavored to delineate the main features of that fair fabric of republican government under which it is our happiness to live. Let us not estimate it too lightly. It has made America "the glory of all lands." It is the beacon light on which is fixed the eye of struggling humanity. It is our own glorious and precious birthright. Let it descend, as we have received it, to posterity.

In addition to those principles of devotion and obedience to the Union and the Constitution, to which I have adverted, there is another principle in our system equally well established and quite as important. It is that of *submission to the will of the majority when fairly expressed in the legal forms.*

Upon this topic I have not time to dwell. Our principle of government is the rule of the majority, and it is quite evident there is no other foundation on which republican government can rest. If we have bad laws our remedy is to get them repealed; if bad rulers, to turn them out. An appeal from the ballot to the bullet, to use the expression of the President, is a new principle lately imported into American politics. It is the putrid growth of Mexican and South American soils, and if suffered to take root will spread mildew, decay and death throughout the land.

Fellow citizens, the topics I have now discussed are none of them new, nor can I pretend to have treated them in any novel manner. They cannot be regarded, however, as wholly inappropriate to the day, nor, in view of the present condition of our distracted country, as unworthy of consideration.

We are engaged in an eventful conflict. The national government is struggling to maintain its existence. A combination of eleven states is arrayed in open resistance to its authority. The object of the conspiracy is to subvert the constitution, and, in the words of the lamented Douglas, "to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe."

The government had committed no aggression upon their rights—it had been guilty of no oppression—it had not even the power to harm them, if it had possessed the inclination. They asked of the government redress for no injuries, for they had suffered no injuries from it of which they could complain. They had enjoyed from its foundation, equally with us, all the advantages of the Union, and had sustained no more than their share of its burdens. They had been admitted to an equal participation in its administration, and had enjoyed a disproportionate share of its honors and emoluments. In shaping its policy, their views had been generally adopted, and in no instance had any measure of public importance been carried against their protest.

The pretexts for their rebellion are numerous. I have no time to discuss them. It is sufficient to say, that some of them are unfounded, many of them frivolous, and all of them fall far short of furnishing either justification or excuse for the atrocious conspiracy which has already bathed a continent in blood.

The nature and magnitude of the interests at stake, have been already indicated. It is a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law. It involves the welfare of present and unborn millions, on the decision of which hangs the destiny of America, and in that the destiny of the world.

But let no man despond. There is strength as well as patriotism enough in the loyal people of this country to crush out this treason, and make its authors a warning example to lawless ambition to the end of time. There is nothing in our prospects which should depress our hearts or unnerve our arms. We have already accomplished much; and the war will go on until the American flag shall again waive over every foot of American soil.

The union will be preserved and the laws maintained and executed. "We will save it," to use the vigorous language of Webster, "for our own sakes—for the sake of the country—for the honor of free government—and even for the benefit of those who seem ready with ruthless hand to tear it asunder."

We wage against them no war of aggrandizement or aggression. We seek the destruction of no constitutional rights. It is a war for the integrity of our government—for the preservation of the constitution, and the re-establishment of the union.

Prosecuted in this spirit and for these objects, it will continue to receive, as it is now receiving, the hearty and courageous support of every true American. It will also receive, as we reverently believe, the favor of that divine and overruling Providence that "holds the nations in the hollow of his hand."

Let us then take courage. God did not create this fair land to be the theatre of unceasing anarchy and strife. The rebellion will be subdued; and the lost stars which have shot so madly from their sphere will yet glisten again in the glorious galaxy of the Union.

The nation's mission is not yet accomplished. The hand of a great destiny beckons us on. If just to ourselves, our future will be no less glorious than our past. The government will gather stability with age, and remote generations continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary.

"Here, empire's last and brightest throne shall rise,
And peace, and right, and freedom, greet the skies."

[Mr. Pettes followed with the reading of his poem. The cause for its omission will be found elsewhere.]

THE EXCURSIONS.

TO FAIR OAKS GROVE.

The excursion to Fair Oaks Grove of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, was one of the pleasantest of the day. Eighteen cars, heavily laden with excursionists, left the Illinois Central depot at nine and twelve o'clock, drawn by a new and powerful engine most beautifully decorated by Samuel J. Hayes, Esq., Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad shop. The grove—which is one of the finest proximate to the city, being densely wooded, of a hilly nature and intersected by a beautiful stream—was amply provided with all the appliances necessary to success in the matter of picnics. After lunch and indulgence in rural pastimes, strolls through the woods, games, singing, and the thousand other pleasantries incidental to excursions, the crowd gathered about the speakers' stand. Leroy Swormstedt, Esq., as President of the day, called the meeting to order, Rev. Dr. Pratt offered prayer, and after appropriate and excellent music by the Great Western Band, Geo. R. Crittenden Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, in a very impressive manner, securing and holding the attention of all present. The reading was followed by the delivery of an oration by Dr. O. H. Tiffany. The eloquent effort was received with the heartiest applause, and was worthy the reputation of the orator as a speaker and scholar. We present below an abstract:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—By some it has been doubted whether this day were better spent in mourning or in joy. It is the nation's birth-day, but marks a period in its history when it has passed out of the heyday joyousness of youth into the trials of maturity, and with these trials it is sore beset. Many of its homes are desolate; many hearts are sad, and the terrible experiences of war and of rebellion are upon us. 600,000 of our brethren are away from their abodes, away from their accustomed labors, and are suffering in hospitals or endangered on the battle field. Many of the goodly daughters of the Union are risen up in strife against the parent government. Fear is expressed that the last chapter in the history of free institutions is now writing, and eager eyes are watching on the other side of the Atlantic to see the death throes of Freedom. It is not therefore matter of wonder that some minds should despond, the faith of some should waver, that some hearts should be sad. The booming of the cannon that awoke the morn, called up sad memories and gloomier fears. Yet this is freedom's birth day. It marks an epoch in our civilation, an era in history, and her voice "re-echoed from lakes and mountains" sounds high and clear above the din of battle-fields, and calls off her children from dark thoughts and gloomy fears. We hear it to-day and feel its influence, and we recall the courageous prophecy of our great orator who said: "Fellow-citizens take courage, be of good cheer, we shall come to no such ignoble end, we shall live and not die. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed, the ghastly spectres of secession and disunion will disappear, and the enemies of united constitutional liberty if their hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to have their eyeballs seared as they behold the steady flight of the American eagle on burnished wing for years and years to come."

This prophecy of Daniel Webster's is more sure of its fulfillment as it appeared to be when uttered by him years ago. And I am here to cheer you with its echo, and to encourage you to anticipate it, to have faith in it, to make it a foundation truth in the temple of your thoughts. We welcome, then, the day, which, while recalling the twilight of our youth, strengthens our faith in the bright sun of our future, and makes bold our confidence that it will emerge from the war clouds which surround it now full-robed and resplendent.

The difficulties which surround us are but the accidents of living; life is all unharmed; our apparent dangers are but ripples on the surface, though they seem to well up from its depths; the current is still full and strong, and tending onward; and though the troubled waves awaken apprehension, and perchance fill us with dread, the eye of hope beholds a form walking the waters, and the ear of faith hears a well known voice saying, "It is I—be not afraid."

The present posture of our national affairs gives every ground for gratulation, every encouragement for confidence. The throes that rack the nation's frame are not death struggles, but birth-pangs, and shall issue in a nobler future. Mountains are rock-ribbed and abiding because the earthquake has settled them in their foundations. The mountain pines withstand the rudest blast because they have been rooted by the storm which tossed their giant branches. And our freedom shall be made sure by the passing turbulence of the rebellion, and our perpetuity established by the rude blasts of war.

Some terrible convulsion was needed for our [illegible]. We had annually celebrated the Declaration of Independence and made becoming reference to the heroes of Bunker Hill and other fields of revolutionary fame, but we adverted them as the "venerable men who had come down to us from a former generation." The record of departed worth had ceased to inspire. The deeds of those ancient worthies found repeating in our own persons [illegible] back to the dignity of our birth [illegible] of human rights. And so Ralph [illegible] the hero of the first great battle [illegible] on the day when the first shot was fired [illegible] the nation from its lethargy. [illegible] indifferent to the great lessons of our history and the grand duties of national life. The affairs of State were left to be managed by men of low desires for greed and popularity. Demand after demand of slavery was granted through fond desire for peace and pretended love for Union. A gigantic rebellion was planned, matured and executed during the sleep of our indifference. When we were roused by the terrible realities that threated our destruction, our trumpets gave but one uncertain sound, and though the people felt their hearts stir in answer to the Pathfinder's glorious proclamation, it was too clear a note for the startled Government, and his voice was silenced. And when our children demanded a song of liberty, we were almost compelled to sit down (by the streams) and weep, for we had forgotten the hymns of our fathers. Not one in a thousand knew the first verse of "Hail Columbia," and the few who could sing the "Star Spangled Banner" found no chorus.

Our nationality was fast decaying. We needed some great waking from our lethargy. In striking contrast with our indifference was the conduct of our foreign population who, by maintaining home customs, kept up strongly defined nationality—their pride was in the recollection of deeds achieved across the ocean; but the war, with its opportunities of distinction open alike to all—its dangers and privations shared alike by all, will do more to Americanize this large and influential class of citizens than fifty years of prosperous peace. For they not only learn, but make our history—the nation's glory is their own achievement.

And not only in the identity of native and foreign elements, but in the computing of our own strength, is the war a blessing. History shows how war has been used before to accomplish this end, and this war will result in a more thorough national life.

The war will furnish methods for the final destruction of the slave power and the freedom of the slave. It arises from the intention of the slave States to nationalize their peculiar institution and the attempt at revolt when their efforts proved abortive. The great image has been set up as of old, and all the inhabitants of the lend summoned to bow down and worship it. As the penalty for our refusal, we are enduring the trial of furnace heated seven times hotter than it was wont. And happy for us is it that, looking back, we can see the writhing forms of those who plunged us in its torture, and looking forward, behold with a clear vision the form that shall deliver us from its wrath, unharmed by the fierceness of its fire, unscathed by its severest flame.

War is not wholly evil if it bury such experiences. All the rebellion preparation has been made in time of peace. The war will make us jealous of our interests and guarded in the bestowment of our bounties.

The war will strengthen our faith in God and in an overruling Providence. The providential saving of the race in an ark was only more marked by being anticipated than the appearance of the Monitor at the time of the successful raid of the Merrimac. God's hand is in all history—he appoints, directs, and executes; not a sail of our navy or a tent roof of our army *He* has not noted from its bloom in the field through all the processes of machinery, and it is He who determined its use, sending, mayhap, one part of a cotton bale to weave a tent for the warrior, and another to provide a bandage for his victim. The war has developed our resources. So large an army was never before so summoned or so furnished. So large a draft for money seldom made upon so willing a people. So proud an example of capacity for managing one's own affairs never before shown. The immense fecundity of the United States has said to England and to France, hands off.

Who will not feel that war calamities, as it must always be, has been our greatest blessing, if as its fruit we find a dignified and self-conscious nationality, a homogenous population developing all the virtues of its many tongued originals, a watchful and vigilant power enthroned in public confidence administering our affairs. Who will not bless the trial that decrees the independent sovereignty of the republic that other nations may not question? Who will not rejoice to know that the last panting fugitive has been dragged from the steps of the national capitol and consigned to a felon's dungeon? Who will not feel a thrill of gratitude to God when our history shall exemplify before the glad eyes of the nations the apocalyptic vision, and the angel leading the dragon by a chain, shall cast him into the bottomless pit.

Fellow citizens, let us anticipate with swelling pride the coming day of freedom—the day when from the north and from the south, from the east and west shall come up the glad voices of a free people,—exalting in a peace that is perpetual, because secured by the banner of the union, a flag which the nations reverence as it floats over a united people, "its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted—not a single star obscured."

WRIGHT'S GROVE.

The Germans turned out in immense numbers in honor of Gen. Sigel, and at three o'clock, immediately after the exercises at Washington Park were concluded, took up their line of march for the grove. At least five thousand were present, and the afternoon and evening were spent in singing, dancing, and making merry. When we left the grounds, at ten o'clock in the evening, there was no lull in the apparent enjoyment of the friends of the noble German patriot, Gen. Franz Sigel.

THE ST. GEORGE'S EXCURSION.

Among the many modes of enjoyment resorted to by our citizens, was a trip to Waukegan, arranged by the St. George's Societies of Milwaukee and Chicago, and designed to afford the members of those societies an opportunity for an interchange of cordial greetings. Two immense trains densely packed with pleasure-seekers left the Milwaukee depot, and as they were profusely decked with "star spangled banners," and branches of England's noble tree, the oak, they presented a gay and animated appearance.

After a ride of an hour and a half the trains arrived at Waukegan. It was some distance from this town of sand, to a grove near the lake shore, that the company wended their way, and here it was that the real festivities of the day commenced and were continued. Music and dancing foemed a part of the programme, and with the stirring music of Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band to stimulate the exercise, gay groups were seen to "trip it merrily." Quadrilles, polkas, waltzes and the varied rounds of fashionable dances were chiefly indulged in, but occasionally glimpses might be obtained of the manners of the "fine old English gentleman," as in some quiet corner the heads of families indulged in the old fashioned "country dance" of Sir Roger de Coverly. Walking into the neighborhood of some "sly nook," your eyes would fall upon an assemblage of stalwart men and pretty maidens treading the measures of a Scotch reel.

After the assemblage had had time to let off the excess of exuberance in athletic sports and dancing, and make personal acquaintance over a social glass of "half-and-half," or a "drap o' mountain dew," in which toasts to "wives and sweethearts," "the lass I left behind me," "our noble selves," &c., &c., had full course, the band led the way to another part of the grounds, where the formal business of the day was done.

The national flags of England and America were worked into a gay device, and together unfolded themselves to the breeze. The proceedings were inaugurated by the band striking up "God save the Queen," in the chorus to which the whole assemblage joined. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then given with wondrous power and enthusiasm, from thousands of voices—after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. J. C. Bailey of Chicago.

Mr. Bailey then presented to the society, "the banner of St. George." In doing so he traced its history down from Richard Cœur de Lion, and spoke of the sanguinary days of the crusades, reminding his hearers that though those days were long since gathered into the realms of the past, the old flag still remained, and its memory would ever be affectionately cherished in the hearts of all true Englishmen.

Ald. Baragwanath, in receiving the banner, tendered the thanks of the society to the donors. "Its intrinsic value is very small, but we receive it as a sample of all that is valuable in human nature to an Englishman. It takes us back for generations, brings to our mind associations which none but an Englishman can appreciate and estimate. May you always preserve the emblem that flag represents in its purity; may it be always foremost in the heads and minds of the society which has the honor to bear its name. But we came here to-day for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth of July in the country of our adoption, and I am sure there is no adopted citizen of this country, more true, upright, and determined to maintain its rights, than are those who sprang from British soil. We come here to-day to show that we can celebrate the Fourth of July in our own way, and at the same time manifest our loyalty to the Star Spangled Banner. I conclude by giving a sentiment:

"May the societies of St. Andrew, St. David, and St. George, in Chicago and in all America, long live and prosper in works of purity and usefulness."

Robert Hervey, Esq., President of the Chicago St. Andrew's Society, addressed the audience in response to the sentiment proposed by the speaker. His address was an eloquent and heart-stirring appeal. He reminded his audience that "although we are all natives of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, or of Wales, or descendants of those who were, we are now here. This is our home—the birth-place of our children. We are citizens of this great republic. It is here we live, and here we expect to die and leave our children to fill our places when we are gone. We honor America for her greatness and her progress, but we love her because she is at all times, and under all circumstances, an unfailing friend of the oppressed." After more appeals to the patriotism of the assembly, the gentleman concluded his address amidst a burst of applause.

Geo. Southwell, Sen., President of the St. George's Society of Milwaukee, and Mr. John Hughes, President of the Cambrian Society of Chicago, also made excellent addresses, after which the retreat to Chicago was commenced. The journey occupied about the same time as did the outward trip. It is extremely pleasing to be able to say that all this myrth and enjoyment, fun and frolic, was attained without a single accident.

The societies represented were the St. George's Society, Chicago; St. George's Society, Milwaukee; St. David's Society, Chicago; St. Andrew's Society, Chicago.

TO BABCOCK'S GROVE.

The excursion to Babcock's Grove, in benefit of the Ladies' Hospital relief was every way a fine success and will redound largely to the financial aid of the above excellent institution. The train left the Galena depot at 9.15, accompanied by a band of music. After enjoying the beauties of the locality, and dancing, and general pic-nicing, the excursionists returned to Cottage Hill, where, after a survey of the grounds of T. B. Bryan, Esq., the picture gallery of the artist Healy and the apiary of Mr. Hagen, they returned to the city.

Messrs. Bryan & Healy were unceasing in their efforts to render the visit to their grounds a pleasant one. The former threw open his elegant villa, provided strawberries by the bushel and furnished carriages to convey the guests to the depot. Mr. Healy was also assiduous in his efforts to entertain. To these excellent gentlemen as well as Messrs. Case & Hagar is largely due the pleasure of the occasion.

TO COLD SPRING GROVE.

The Good Templars' pic-nic to this locality, near Joliet, left the Rock Island depot at 8.30 a. m., and after heartily doing justice to themselves, their order, and the day generally, returned to the city at 6.30 in the evening.

TO JOLIET.

The Tabernacle Mission took the Alton and St. Louis cars about nine o'clock for Joliet; and, what with picnicing generally, seeing the inside of the penitentiary and the way in which it is conducted, the oration of Rev. Mr. Colver, and other pleasurable entertainments, they returned without accident, all agreed upon the delightfulness of the trip.

ACCIDENTS.

Considering the numbers participating in the festivities of the day, these were exceedingly rare. One man was severely injured by coming in contact with a runaway horse. A lad, whose name we did not learn, fell from a tree on Washington Park, and was taken to his home insensible.

Another was run over during the fire on North Clark Street, and so severely injured that his recovery is considered impossible. There were innumerable runaways, none of which were sufficiently serious in their character to deserve special mention.

THE FIREWORKS.

In the evening, commencing at nine o'clock, the municipal fire-works were sent off from the outer breakwater, opposite the foot of Van Buren street. The advantageous locality of the Park bordering the lake side of Michigan Avenue afforded ample room for spectators, thousands upon thousands of whom crowded the enclosure. The basin fairly swarmed with row boats and sail boats, the latter gliding past the brilliant lights like phantoms, and annoying ones at that, as the majority of the time their huge sails entirely concealed the display from the spectators. The pyrotechnics in the main consisted of rockets, mines, candles and parti-colored lights with a few stars, pyramids and golden showers. The last piece consisted of various patriotic mottoes, such as "Chicago ever loyal," "The Constitution as it was," "Death to Traitors," etc., brought out in various colored fires, jetting out beautiful fans of scintillations, with blue and red lights, flanked by two handsome flags with fires indicating the national colors. Several tugs lay off the breakwater and discharged rockrockets at intervals. The excursion steamers dimly visible and their course marked only by their lights added much to the effect. As a whole the fireworks passed off very pleasantly, and were heartily applauded, although many improvements might have been made in their arrangements and disposition. The most pleasing feature was in the effect upon the water. The lake and basin were kept in one continual shimmer of undulating light, red, blue, green and yellow reflections playing upon the surface which was just rippled by the gentle night breeze and occasionally changing from the pyramidal to a serpentine form as if some subaqueous sea serpent that had suffered a sea change with gold were playing about. Again, upon a display of candles the whole surface seemed aglow with stars. Coupled with the calm light of the moon which bridged the lake far to the eastern horizon with a steady track of silverish light, the effect was almost magical, reminding one of some fairy scene and realizing some of the gorgeous water fetes of the Arabian nights—which was cheap enough for a thousand dollars.

The display upon the break-water was but a tithe, however, of the prodigal pyrotechnics. Every part of the city was aglow with them and until far in the morning, the air was pierced with rockets and candles. McVicker, in front of his theatre on Madison street, made a very brilliant display and attracted a large crowd. The Germans upon the North Side closed their Fourth with a fine display, and Young America everywhere was in a blaze and whirl with squibs and pin wheels.

"The Fourth" at Lane, Ogle Co.

LANE, Ogle Co., Ill., July 5, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The "Fourth" passed off here in magnificent style. The principal citizens of this young and enterprising town have been at work during the past ten or twelve days in preparing for a grand celebration, and the result has been that we had the largest turn-out that has ever taken place in this county. The farmers for a circuit of fifteen miles were here, with their wives, daughters, sons and sweethearts, and there must have been an assemblage of 6,000 persons in "Hickory Grove"—a pleasant retreat adjoining the town. Here there were two brass bands, and one band of field music. The Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. Bayley of Lane, and the oration was delivered by J. C. Wright, Esq., of Chicago.

The oration of Mr. Wright was probably one of the finest and, although entirely impromptu, most finished productions ever listened to on these prairies. He did not follow the usual hackneyed "spread-eagle" style exhibited on such occasions; but he gave a succint and polished history of our country from its infancy to the present day. He showed how slavery rose from weakness to power, in consequence of the invention of the cotton gin and the demand which has since taken place for cotton, and how that power has attempted to override all our most cherished institutions and to overthrow the government itself. Eschewing anything like mixing politics with his address, Mr. Wright clearly demonstrated that slavery was *the* cause of the present war, and that to it we owe all the calamities that have fallen among the homes of the patriotic sons and daughters of the East and the West. The possibility of foreign intervention by "Humanity-loving" England and France was adverted to with keen sarcasm and rare force. He concluded his oration by an appeal to the thousands before him to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 more volunteers, and go forth and fight for Liberty.

Although the address occupied an hour and a half, the speaker so enchained the vast assemblage by his rare eloquence that there was not the slightest movement of uneasiness, and when he sat down they seemed to feel sorry that the oration was closed. Never before have we seen, on a similar occasion, such attentiveness. Both men and women looked as if they truly felt the sacredness of the occasion.

After the oration, a pic-nic was held in the grove, and appropriate toasts were given and responded to by several of the most prominent citizens—Mr. J. B. Young acting as Toast Master. In the evening a very fine display of fireworks took place, which was followed by a grand ball, at which were about 150 couple of the sons, wives and daughters of the farmers in the county.

Willard P. Flagg, Esq., was President of the day. He has been a resident of this State for thirty years, and is a man of rare ability. He is a brother to Hon. A. C. Flagg, of New York, for many years Comptroller of that State.

Among the most attractive features of the procession were a company of fantastics on horseback, an imitation in wood of the Monitor, and a company of thirty-four young girls, representing the States of the Union.

MAGICAL.—Hambujer, the wonderful East Indian magician, commences a series of his entertainments this Monday evening at Bryan Hall. The Detroit *Advertiser* says of him: "This celebrated magician, who is generally admitted to have no superior, opened last evening in Firemen's Hall. The audience was large, and the dexterous operator received rounds of applause. Hambujer's illusions defy all detection, while they are performed with such rapidity that the audience is kept in a continual *furore* of excitement. We have never seen his superior as a "prestidigitateur," and very few, if any equals has he on this continent. His exhibition of Indian magnetism is decidedly interesting, and the influence which he exercises upon the subjects is truly marvellous. Mr. Hambujer has exhibited in all the principal cities of the Union, and carries with him the unanimous approval of the press and the people as a talented wizard."

MR. PETTES' POEM.—The poem delivered by Mr. Pettes on Friday was given to the Chicago *Times*, with the express understanding that that paper should furnish slips to the other city papers. They expressly promised to furnish it to the TRIBUNE on Saturday evening at six o'clock, but with a disregard for promises unworthy of any honorable man or paper, refused to let us have it, although repeated applications were made. Our business men from this may learn how much faith they may repose in that establishment. A man who will lie in a small matter will not scruple to lie when weightier interests are involved. The affair is of little consequence to us, but it is due the poet to know why his production will have but a nominal circulation instead of an extended one throughout the West, and for our readers to understand its omission.

DROWNED.—On Friday morning, about two o'clock, soon after the alarm of fire was given, James Boorman, a printer employed at Pigott's job office, while crossing with a comrade the gate which shuts the water from the dry dock, fell into the river and before assistance could be rendered him was drowned. His comrade escaped. Deceased was to have been married the afternoon of the 4th, and when his body was recovered, the marriage license and ring were found in his pocket. Mr. Boorman was formerly employed in the job department of the TRIBUNE. He was a sober, industrious man, and leaves many friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely end. The coroner empannelled a jury on Friday morning, when the facts related above were developed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Lieut. Watson, Adjutant of the 12th Illinois, acknowledges the receipt of an excellent sword from his friends. He leaves the city for Corinth, Monday morning.

☞ N. T. Gassette will return to the 19th Ill. Regiment on Wednesday. All letters left at J. M. Loomis' Hat Store up to Tuesday night, he will take with him.

"LES MISERABLES," PART SECOND OF "COSETTE."—McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street, have received the second part of Victor Hugo's novel "Les Miserables." London papers of June 21st.

☞ The heavy losses in this city by fire on Friday last furnish an important warning to property owners. Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of L. D. Olmsted & Co., representing six of the heaviest insurance companies in the country.

FOURTH OF JULY CONFLAGRATIONS.

FOUR DISASTROUS FIRES.

Total Loss, Over $50,000.

Since the morning of the Fourth, no less than four disastrous fires have occurred, three of which are directly traceable to the spirit of patriotism rampant among the children—the explosion of fire crackers. We append a description of each in their order.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 4th, a fire was discovered bursting from the roof of the alcohol works of J. H. Low, on the South Branch, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, opposite the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad freight house. The inflammable nature of the contents of the building of course rendered it impossible to save anything of value. The main building contained over two hundred barrels of alcohol, none of which was saved. Mr. Low's loss will reach $10,000, mostly covered by insurance. The building in the rear was occupied by Mr. E. Walker, who lost a valuable stone-dressing machine valued at $1,500, upon which there was no insurance.

A little after three, just as the exercises at Washington Park were closed, the Court House bell rang the alarm for the fifth district, then for the sixth, and immediately afterwards for the third.

The first proved to be at the corner of North Wells and Ontario streets. The Fire Department was quickly upon the ground, but such was the inflammable nature of the materials of which the buildings were constructed that the progress of the flames was not stayed until six tenements were destroyed. These were Nos. 125, 121, 133 and 135 on North Wells and, 148 and 150 on Ontario streets. The former were valuable buildings worth about $12,000—fully insured. The latter were valued at $1,500, also insured. The property was owned by a Belgian company of which Dr. Henrotin, Belgian consul, is the agent. The fire originated from a fire cracker thrown into the corner store, at that time filled with straw and rubbish. There were about a dozen families occupying these tenements, most of whom were absent, and saved but little of their household goods.

While the fire was yet unsubdued at this point, another and more serious conflagration broke out on the block bounded by North Clark, Superior, Chicago avenue and Dearborn streets, resulting in the destruction of nearly every building on the west half of the block.

This fire originated in a barn in the rear of 218 Clark street—also from a fire-cracker. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and for a time there was imminent danger that the conflagration would extend to the Lake. The wind however, soon subsided, and through the exertions of the department the fire was checked after destroying the buildings indicated below.

No. 218, grocery store of D. Webster, and dwelling-house and barn in the rear of the same, owned by Michael Brophy. Mr. Webster's loss is about $800, covered by insurance. Mr. Brophy lost an excellent horse. His entire loss on building and contents will probably exceed $2,000. Amount of insurance unknown. No. 220, second-hand crockery store, owned by a German. Loss $2,000; no insurance. No. 222 and 224, Lager Beer Saloons, owned by Jacob Rhem and Peter Miller. Loss $3,000; fully insured. No. 226, three story dwelling. Owned by Mrs. Anderson. Loss $3,000—amount of insurance unknown. In the rear of this house a woman resided whose name we could not learn, who lost $500 in gold. Another lady lost $187 in gold, which was recovered after the flames were extinguished.

No. 228, grocery, owned by Joseph Schick. Loss $1,000; insured for $700.

No. 230, shoe store. Loss $500; no insurance.

No. 230½, Clancey's overall and shirt factory. Loss on building and stock $2,500; insured for $1,500.

No. 232, blacksmith shop of John Debus. Loss $300; no insurance.

No. 264, butcher shop of Michael Markel. Loss on stock $400, on building $500; no insurance.

No. 264 Chicago avenue, Robert Dranzburg, blacksmith shop. Loss $300; no insurance. No. 266, Wm. Winne, dwelling and smoke-house. Loss $1,000; insured for $500.

No. 237 Superior street, owned by C. B. Langley and John Anderson. Loss $2,500; insured $1,000.

Several other buildings were damaged in sums ranging from $25 to $100.

The alarm for the Third District proceeded from the burning of several buildings on Blue Island avenue near the Jesuit church, also supposed to be ignited by a fire-cracker.

No. 233, owned by Mrs. Hogan. Loss $300; insured.

No. 231, owned by Judge Fuller and occupied by B. Wilson. Loss $2,000; no insurance. Mr. Wilson lost a horse valued at $150.

No. 229, grocery store of Henry Schoemaker. Loss $2,000; insured $1,000.

No. 225, Wm. Hopkinson, dwelling house. Loss $3,000; insured for $800.

Barn on 235. Loss $300; no insurance.

On Thursday there were two fires, for which no alarm was sounded. At noon a fire broke out in a branch of Kendall's bakery, No. 483 State street. Loss $75.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Swinefort's bakery, No. 511 Clark street, was slightly damaged by fire.

Col. Turchin's Sword.

One of the principal objects of attraction upon the Fourth was the magnificent sword and appendages to be presented to Col. Turchin, by Company A of the Nineteenth Illinois, on exhibition at the TRIBUNE office during the day. In our last issue we gave a description of it in detail, precluding the necessity at this time. It is a cheering and consoling reflection that this elegant weapon goes into the hands of a man who will not let it rust, neither will tarnish its blade by any unsoldierly act. A more sagacious and skillful officer, a more gallant man is not to-day in the Union ranks. Thoroughly conversant with military tactics, and a rigid diciplinarian, he retains the respect and almost the idolatry of his men, as evidenced by this splendid token.

In another respect the sword is interesting. Although manufactured by a Massachusetts firm—Messrs. Ames & Co—the work of designing it was entrusted to the well known firm of Messrs. Larrabee & North, and in their skilful hands it has been veritably a labor of love. They have succeeded in producing one of the most elegant swords that ever girt a warrior's thigh, and may successfully defy any firm to produce a superior in point of quality or finish. The gallant Colonel to whom it will be forwarded will make its keen edge felt among the rebels, for whose persons or whose institutions he cares not a straw when they stand in the way of liberty.

☞ The remarkable young lady is still at No. 10 Harrison street, astounding through her mysterious revalations in reference to life, health and disease of the human system.

WHAT TENNESSEANS THINK.—The correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that Wm. H. Polk, Parson Brownlow, and other prominent loyal Tennesseans are in Washington advocating stringent measures of confiscation, and declaring that emancipation may also soon be necessary.

☞ The well known banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, has been dissolved: Alexander Duncan and C. H. Dabney retire. Watts Sherman, Wm. B. Duncan and David Duncan continue the business.

☞ It is said that Hon. Thomas Ewing will be the Republican candidate for Congress, from the Fairfield District, Ohio.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this society will be held in their Hall, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, on Monday evening next, July 7th, at eight o'clock, precisely.

W. BARAGWANATH, President.

JOHN COLLINS, Recording Sec'y.

Illinois St. Andrews Society's Notice.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at the residence of Geo. Anderson, Esq., 843 State street, this evening, (Sunday) at half past two o'clock p. m. to attend the funeral of Alexander Anderson of company A. Chicago Light Artillery, a member of this Society.

By order, JAS. L. HENDERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1862.

What a Soldier Thinks.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The present time calls for the exercise of greater patriotism than the proper authorities of Chicago appear to possess. The Government calls for more men to take up arms in its support. Many are willing to go—poor married men, but will not and ought not without a proper provision for their families during their absence. It is enough for them to lay down their lives, without leaving their families to starve. Should not some action be taken on this subject at once?

A SOLDIER.

☞ For cleaning and dyeing gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 90 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. [illegible]

☞ At Sherman House, wedding and "call" cards, written and engraved. Five quires French paper and envelopes, most fashionable pattern, elegantly stamped, $4. Call in parlors. For samples mail two stamps to "Yankee Card Writer." je24-1t

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 CLARK STREET.—This institution will receive sums of money, from mechanics, laborers and others, of one dollar and upwards. Exchange on all eastern cities and Europe. Chas. T. Boggs, President; L. E. Alexander, Cashier. je26-12t

DENTAL.—Dr. Fuller's office, at No. 85 Clark street, will be closed for repairs for one week from this date.

July 4th, 1862. jy4-6t

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Widows Declaration for Half-pay.

Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Soldiers Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.

Invalid Pension Claims.

Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address,

TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Chicago, Illinois.

Agents, Dealers, Planters, Everybody!

That pays cash for Fruit, Ornamental or nursery stock. We respectfully invite attention to our 140 acres thereof, confidently believing it not equalled in or for the West.

Come and see or write with a three-cent stamp for catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: F. K. Phœnix, Bloomington Nursery, Illinois. jy2-2wd&w

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jy1-1m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Rev. J. Eames of the Troy Conference, will preach at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church this morning at half past ten. The church will be closed this evening, the Pastor, Rev. R. L. Collier, being absent from the city.

—Elder W. F. Black, will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, Sunday July 6th, at half past ten a. m. Subject, Heaven. Also at half past seven p. m. on Christian Union. The public are invited to attend.

—Rev. David Swing, Pastor elect, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Cass and Indiana streets, this morning at halfpast ten, and in the evening at quarter to eight. A cordial invitation is extended to the public

☞ We are requested to state, that J. S Bart, A. M., graduate of the Chicago Theological Seminary, now pursuing a course of study and investigation in respect to law and government, is about to visit eastern cities and places with the intention of awakening interest in, *and making arrangements for*, the restoration of the ancient Bible nationality upon the old foundations of the Holy Land in Asia

He will especially dwell upon the favorable effect of the restoration of Jerusalem upon the commerce, civilization, and christianity of the world. The course of effort and investigation will be kept upon the strict grounds of Mosaic revelation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, 1862.

The week closes on a very abundant money market. First class paper, with proper collaterals, is sought for by most of the leading banks for discount at 7 per cent. Possibly even a fraction below that figure may sometimes be accepted.

New York Exchange is very abundant. Par is all that can be obtained, and the leading houses would not give that except to best customers. The selling price as heretofore is ⅛ on round lots, and ¼ on collections and small parcels.

The price of gold in New York at the first board, was 9½. There the buying range was 8@9 per cent premium; selling 9½@10.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit bill on the Weedsport bank, N. Y., has just made its appearance in this city. We hear that a general effort must have been made to circulate them as they are quite plenty about town. Experts will of course be on their guard and detect them, and all others should carefully refuse all five dollar bills on the Weedsport bank.

STOCKS.—The following table for which we are indebted to F G. Saltonstall, Esq, stock broker, No. 24 Clark street, will show the effect of the Richmond war news upon the New York stock market:

	July 1.	July 2.	July 3.	July 5.
N. Y. Central	93	91	88¾	90¾
Galena	71¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
Rock Island (ex div)	66¾	65	64¾	64
Ill. Central	61¾	59	57¾	58¾
Michigan S. gt'd	60¾	55¾	53¾	55¾
Michigan Central	63	60¾	57¾	59
Mich. So. (common)	27	25¾	25	25¾
Erie (common)	36¾	35¾	34¾	35
Barlington & Quincy	78¾	....	74¾	77¾
Customhouse Notes	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
U. S. 6s 1881	102¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
One Year cif's	100	....	....	....
Treasury 7 3-10 Notes	105¾	104¾	....	103¾
Tennessee 6s	57¾	57	56	57¾
Illinois War Loan	102¾	102	99	....
North Carolina	71	71¾	....	....
Missouri	51¾	50¾	41¾	....
Gold	109	109¾	110¾	....

LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 27, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As there is among your more particularly financial readers a great deal of interest taken in the financial condition of Memphis, I venture to write a few lines to inform you that Memphis is dead—financially speaking.

The resident merchants of this city have made enormous—almost fabulous profits, during the blockade, and more particularly during the latter part of it, and generally throughout the South, have made lots of money.

In the dry goods line anything in the shape of cloth, linen or cotton, fit to be made up into army clothes, was bought up by the confederate government contractors, and the cash planked down, *i. e.* confederate scrip, or as it is known down here—confectionery money. I have heard of instances where army contractors came into clothing stores here, and looking at a pile of coats, neatly arranged upon shelves, but varying in fabric from linen to woolen, after looking over a whole pile, would ask the price. Whatever price the merchant named the contractor would pay—in confederate scrip. Thus do I hear of a case of this kind where a prominent merchant sold a lot of linen coats at $13 apiece—in confederate money.

The merchants have bought at New Orleans, and when the market was short, as it often was, they would send runners out into the country and buy of retail dealers. So great was the scarcity of goods that as much as possible they were kept out of sight. Unlike your northern merchants they were not at all anxious to sell. A strange mixture of affairs, but which was easy to be understood when one remembers that everything was payable in confederate money.

Calicos sold here at 75 cents per yard: French calico at $1.25; jeans at 75 cents; cotton thread from 25 to 50 cents per spool; lemons sold from $4.50 to $5 00 apiece; a good pair of boots sold at from $30.00 to 45 00; quinine, $30 00 to $40.00 per ounce, and everything else in proportion—for confederate money.

It is a question which would puzzle the Northern people that formerly had intercourse with the South, how the Southern people, who were once such strong specie people, could have given such unlimited credit to the issues of the confederacy. I find that when white money (another name for confederate scrip) first was issued, it commanded a premium of from 2 to 10 per cent above coin now, the premium is *slightly* the other way.

There is computed to be $400,000,000 of it afloat. It has forced the banks to draw in their circulation. Upon the other side of the Tennessee line you see, as yet, very little money besides it. The banks receive it and pay it out; the planter gets it for his cotton when burned, and, in short, it is legal tender for all purposes.

When I first came here I was under the impression that I should find the currency here mostly in southern bank issues. But I was mistaken. There is very little southern money here. Now in Nashville the currency was all in southern bank bills when the federal army came there. Here it is different.

The question arises, what causes this difference? The answer is plain. Every day the southern confederacy becomes more and more bankrupt. Every day this bankruptcy is plainer to be seen. The bankers and other careful people make haste to convert their spare funds into individual bank issues. The banks of issue draw in their circulation and the result is that the floating currency is gradually converted into the confederate scrip. The longer the war lasts the more will confederate currency drive out the other currency, for it is a well known rule that the poorest currency will inevitably drive out the better class.

As the federal army advances and occupies more territory, the confederate money will be driven further South, or the confederate money will all concentrate itself in a center. Already the confederate government has lost Kentucky, Tennessee, part of Virginia and Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. In other words, from every State they have lost a portion, and as this portion grows larger for the federal government, the bogus issue will be excluded. Hence the result is plain.

That part of the Southern Confederacy which is conquered last will be more engulphed in commercial ruin than any other. All portions, however, will be more or less ruined.

I hear it estimated by competent authorities that nearly 2,000 millions of bales of cotton will be and are already destroyed. Let nobody believe that the planters destroy their cotton or aid in doing so. By no means. They take every precaution to save it. They hide it in cellars, garrets, under bedsteads and in every nook and corner where it possibly may escape the destroyer's hands. The destroyers of cotton are bands of soldiers, armed with a license from the confederate government, who pay six cents for cotton destroyed, in the shape of a receipt which passes for money. Since the federals are here cotton sells for 25@28 cents in gold—a difference as easily understood by the Southern planter as by the Northern farmer. I have conversed with a number of planters who have escaped from destruction and though they may try all they are capable of trying, to conceal their satisfaction, it yet sticks plainly enough out that they are all but sorry their crop was not destroyed. Very few in fact endeavor to conceal their satisfaction.

The shrewd merchants here have all bought property—central city property—for their confederate money. When they couldn't get city property they bought country farms or negroes. Those Southern people who were not fanatics have not suffered as much as the bigoted, fiery Northern haters. The strongest secessionists mostly got stuck.

The city treasurer here is said to have $80,000 of confederate scrip in his vault.

The weather is very warm here—not enough to roast you. What makes the heat almost unendurable is the lack of any breeze—a luxury Chicago always enjoys.

Perhaps I shall write you another epistle shortly.

Yours, &c., ALEX.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Wool lbs.
Canal	....	5650	54183	9098	175	....
G & C U R R	860	33069	98150	3913	643	....
R I R R	1780	19690	34990		1400	....
Ill C R R	1730	4570	46900	2000	1730	18613
C B & Q R R	1489	6850	51443	1970	890	4891
C & N W R R	1095	22612	6970	5105	1090	....
A & St L R R	160	1168	14100	700	....	115
Total	7068	92959	233475	22066	5448	23619

	High Wines bris.	L'd lbs.	Beef Cattle. No.	Lead. lbs.	L'l'hogs No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	2151	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	70	....	....	....	....	1690
R I R R	50	....	119	....	200	2570
Ill C R R	115	6657	95	54470	253	3986
C B & Q R R	57	4435	346	....	799	3130
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	4773
A & St L	40	1369	186	....	186	1690
Total	330	14620	717	54480	1287	17780

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	2000	190000	190960	300	30000	....
Oswego	....	....	84450	....	....	....
Port Colborne	....	....	30000	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	....	13375	11975	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	200	....	7000	....	....	....
Kinston	....	26950	31450	125	....	....
Collingwood	17	....	15330	....	....	....
St. Catherine	....	14200	....	....	....	....
Ontonagon	....	....	75	....	....	....
Total	2217	238175	275880	125	30000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 3.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	150	Lumber, ft	690,587
Corn, bu	55,633	Shingles, no	180,000
Oats, bu	9,078	Lath, pcs	184,250
Rye, bu	175	Salt, bris	200
Barle, bu	142	Coal, tons	150
Coal, tons	110		
Lard, bris	6		
Pork, bris	4		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 5.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,865,000	Flour, bris	1,200
Shingles, no	2,555,000	Wheat, bu	58,500
Fish, bris	251	Corn, bu	86,000
Butter, kegs	4	Oats, bu	23,000
Wood, cds	274	Highwines, bris	70
Salt, bris	2,500	Hides, no	279
Staves, no	3,000	Lead, tons	40
Coal, tons	1,190	Lead, pigs	500
		L'd&Tall'w, bris	155

The receipts of produce since Thursday amount to 7,068 brls flour, 92,959 bu wheat, and 233,475 bu corn.

There is again a scarcity of vessels, and freights are firm. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a better feeling in the general markets, and prices advanced.

The wheat market was particularly brisk and active, and it closed 1c@1½c per bushel higher Besides a fair shipping demand for New York, Oswego, and Buffalo. There was a good inquiry by Canadians, and the sales were unusually heavy. Upwards of 200,000 bushels changed hands, at 87c for No. 1 Red; 84@86c for Amber Iowa; 81½@84c for No. 1 Spring; and 74@76½c for No. 2 Spring—the market at the close being quiet at 83c for No. 1, and 75c for No. 2 Spring.

There was a better demand for corn to-day, and the market was firmer—an advance of 2½c being occasionally paid. About 160,000 bushels were sold at 32c for River White afloat; 30@30½c for River Yellow afloat; 29c for River Mixed afloat; 26½c for New Mixed afloat; 27½@28c for Old Mixed in store; and 25½@26½c for New Mixed in store—the bulk of the sales being at 28c for Mixed in store, at which the market closed firm.

Oats were in good demand and ½@¾c better—with liberal sales at 25@26½c—principally 26½c. Rye, 42c. Barley is scarce—and wanted at better figures. Highwines quiet at 28c.

There is a very good demand for Wool, but the offerings are yet light. Eastern buyers are offering more in the smaller country towns for good grades than the dealers in this city, and hence the light receipts. Most of the wool coming in here at present is *en route* to the East.

Freights are firm under a scarcity of vessels—with light engagements at 11½@12c for corn, and 12½c for wheat to Buffalo; and 18½c for wheat to Kingston.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING, July 5, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates firm. The engagements were:—To Kingston:—Prop. Montgomery, wheat, via Collingwood, at 18½c—N. Y. sight exchange. To Buffalo:—Schr. Penfield, corn at 11½c; schr. Newhall, corn, at 12c; schr. Simms, wheat, at 12½c; brig Wm. Treat, corn, on p. t.

FLOUR—Received, 7,063 brls; shipped, 2,217 brls. Market quiet and firm. Sales were:—100 brls Nashville "Eagle" White Winter extra, at $5.20; 200 brls good White Winter, to arrive, at $5.05; 100 brls good Spring extra, at $4.00; 125 qrls "Orleans" super, at $3.40; 50 brls Spring super, at $3.35; 50 brls do at $2.75; 50 brls "Kendall Co.," f. h. extra, at $3 50; 53 brls "Coronet" super, at $3.15; 44 brls "Lancaster" extra, r. h., at $3.90; 300 brls "Smith Mills" r. h., at $3.90; 200 brls good extra at $3 85.

WHEAT—Received, 92,959 bu; shipped, 238,175 bu. Market buoyant and active at an advance of 1@1½c per bushel. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 Red Winter in store at 87c; 800 bu Amber Iowa in store at 84c 1,000 bu do at 84½c; 5,050 bu do at 85c; 6,000 bu do at 85½c; 1,000 bu do at 85½c; 9,000 bu do at 86c; 1,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at 81½c; 35,000 bu do at 82c; 15,000 bu do at 82½c; 5,000 bu do at 82½c; 72,000 bu do at 83c; 21,000 bu do (a round lot in Munn & Scott's) at 84c; 2,000 bu No 2 spring in store at 74c; 1,000 bu do at 74½c; 16,000 bu do at 75c; 3,000 bu do at 75½c; 5,000 bu do at 75¾c; 2,000 bu do at 76c; 8,000 bu do (a round lot in Munn & Scott's) at 76½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 62½c; 400 bu do at 62c; 2,000 bu do at 60c.

CORN—Received, 233,475 bu; shipped, 275,880 bu. Market firmer, but without material change. Sales, 10,000 bu River White at 32c afloat; 3,000 bu River Yellow at 30½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 30c afloat; 15,000 bu River Mixed at 29c afloat; 2,500 bu New Mixed at 26½c afloat; 5,000 bu Rejected at 22c afloat; 90,000 bu Mixed in store at 28c; 3,500 bu do at 28½c; 15,000 bu short receipts do at 27½c; 800 bu New Mixed in store at 26½c; 9,000 bu do at 26½c; 2,800 bu do at 26½c; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 25c; 3,500 bu do at 24½c; 1,500 bu do at 24½c.

OATS—Received, 22,066 bu; shipped, 125 bu. Market active, and ½@¾c higher. Sales, 3,000 bu No 1 in store at 26c; 58,000 bu do at 25½c; 15,000 bu do at 26½c.

RYE—Received, 5,448 bu; shipped, 30,000 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,800 bu No 1 in store at 42c.

BARLEY—Received, 852 bu. Market bare and firm. Sales, 63 bags good at 57c; 67 bags fair at 50; 115 bags fair at 45c.

CORN MEAL—4 tons at $11.00 for unbolted, and $12.00 for bolted—on track in bags.

HIGHWINES—Received, 338 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 87 brls in two lots at 28c.

ALCOLOL—Steady at 57@59c.

PROVISIONS—5,000 lbs bacon clear Sides at 4c loose; 15 pkgs good country kettle Lard at 7½c. No demand for Mess Pork.

POTATOES—70 bushels good old at 75c.

FISH—Are in fair demand at the following prices.

No. 1 White Fish hf. brls .... $3.12½@3.25
No. 2 " " .... 2.75 @3.00
No. 1 Trout " .... 2.75 @3.00
No. 2 " " .... 2.50 @2.75

HIDES—Dry Hides are dull, but there is a fair inquiry for Green Salted. The market is, however, without change. We quote, Dry Flint 12@13; Dry Salted 9@11; Green Salted 5@6; Dry Calf 10@12c: Green do 6@7c.

WOOL—Sales of 3,000 lbs ¾ blood 43c. The market is without change notwithstanding the small receipts. Quotations are: Common Native 25@30c; Medium 30@35c; Fine 38@40c: Unwashed ⅓ off.

BUTTER—Sales of 2,000 lbs Yellow at 10c. The market is active for all grades of shipping butter. We quote: Choice Dairy 10@11c; Fair to good Firkin 8½@9c. Grease 6½@7c.

EGGS—In good demand at 6@6½c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ⅌ doz $1.25@1.50; Turkeys ⅌ lb 5@5½c.

HOGS.—The receipts this week amount to 6,409, against 8,440 last week, showing a decrease of 2,031. The excessive heat during the week, and a decline in the Eastern markets has tended to lighten the supply. The market closes dull and drooping with a decline of 25c per 100 lbs. The following are the sales to-day:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
286	244	$2.47½	181	166	2.15
44	213	2 35	58	199	p. t.
173	206	2 35	62	210	p. t.
55	225	2.32½	20	199	p. t.
104	184	2 30	44	239	p. t.
45	207	2 25	53	188	p. t.
54	186	2 25			

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 5, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs No.
Week ending July 5	2,334	6,490
" " June 28	3,902	8,440
" " June 21	4,207	6,435
" " June 14	5,397	6,978
" " June 7	4,441	7,811
" " May 31	4,255	6,143
" " May 24	3,989	6,898
" " May 17	4,779	2,874

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$45	25 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	25 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	35	23 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$77	43 cts
Cars 210 feet	66	43 "
Mich. Cent small cars	62	43 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	70	43 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	$62	35 cts
Mich. South., large cars	53	35 "
do do cars of 200 feet	47	35 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts this week amount to 2,334 head against 3,902 last week; showing, as will be seen by the above table, a decrease of 1,568 head. The exceedingly warm weather during the past few days and the very unsatisfactory state of the New York market has induced drovers to keep back their stock till a more favorable opportunity offers itself.

The stock in the yards this week is of a better quality than that of last week there being very few of the medium or common grades in market, The absence of eastern buyers during the week has tended, together with the decreased supply, to render the market dull and inactive, but to-day there was a reaction, as several shippers had arrived and were anxious to purchase, and the demand has been a litte more brisk than during the rest of the week. However, taken as a whole, the market this week has been one of the dullest of the season, and closes with a decline of 10@20c ⅌ 100 lbs on all grades.

TO-DAY—The receipts for the last forty-eight hours amount to 717 head. The stock in the yards to-day was of a very fair quality, taken as a whole, it has been better than any that has been in the yards during the previous days of the week. Among the various lots offered to-day, there was there was one drove of 105 head of Illinois steers belonging to John Buckle, which was said to be the best in the yards. The presence of eastern buyers to-day caused the market to open a little more active than it was during the past few days. The stock in the yards was pretty much all sold, (the receipts being left) however the market closed dull with no material change on yesterday's prices.

We quote the closing prices as follows:

Extra shipping beeves .... $3.15@3.35
Good to prime do .... 3.00@3.10
Medium grades .... 2.75@2.90
Common do .... 2.00@2.25

Below we give the leading sales made during the two (there being no market on the fourth) market days:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Stevens sold Tilden 96 head averaging 1,252 lbs at $3 30.

Strater sold Tilden 50 head averaging 1,272 lbs at $3.00.

Mullin sold Dolland 18 had averaging 1,193 lbs at $3 00.

White sold Morris 47 head averaging 1,229 lbs at $2 87½.

White sold Morris 27 head averaging 1,185 lbs at $33 per head.

Edwards sold Morris 16 head averaging 979 lbs at $2.25.

Bain sold Morris 27 head averaging 1,215 lbs at $35 per head.

Murphy sold Morris 58 head averaging 1,330 lbs at $35 per head.

Seders sold Hazelwood 35 head averaging 1,151 lbs at $2.90.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Henline sold Danby 14 head averaging 1,318 lbs at $3.40.

Culver sold McClure 81 head averaging 1,314 lbs at $3.60.

Shirley sold Boyce & Co., 17 head averaging 1,297 lbs at $3 30.

Culver sold Hoyt 19 head averaging 899 lbs at $2.00.

Curtis sold Franneman 55 head averaging 1,257 lbs at $3 35.

Fry sold Hazelwood 68 head averaging 1,190 lbs at $3.00

Peger sold Danby 31 head averaging 1,385 lbs at $3.12½.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
55	1257	$3.35	27	1185	$33 ⅌ h'd
96	1252	3.30	27	1215	$35 ⅌ h'd
81	1315	3.12½	58	1330	$35 ⅌ h'd
50	1272	3 00	15	1277	p. t.
68	1190	3 00	23	1263	p. t.
18	1193	3 00	10	1212	p. t.
47	1229	2.87½	10	1493	p. t.
35	1151	2.90	31	1385	p. t.
16	979	2 25	17	1155	p. t.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 5.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade firmer, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 16,800 brls at $4.50@4.70 for super state; $4.75@5.05 for extra state; $4.50@4.65 for super western; $4.95@5.15 for common to medium extra western; $5.20@5.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $5.35@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing steady. Canadian 5c better, and a fair inquiry; sales of 1,850 brls at $5.00@5.05 for common, and $5.10@6.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.75@4.10. Corn meal steady; sales of 400 brls of Marsh's Caloric at $3 95.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; sales of 450 brls at 27½c@28½c

GRAIN—Wheat market opened firm but with a further advance on imports, market closed quiet, holders a little more disposed to realize; sales part to arrive, 26,800 bu Chicago spring at $1.03@1.17; 68,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.09@1.14; 55,000 bu amber Wisconsin at $1.14@1.16; 14,000 bu choice amber Iowa at $1 17; 39,000 bu winter red western at $1.22@1.25; 13,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.26, and 2,500 bu white western at $1.28. Rye scarce and firm; sales at 68@73 for western, and 75@77 for state. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn market rules steady with fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 168,000 bu at 47@53 for new mixed western; 54@55 for old, and 40@46 for unsound. Oats in moderate request; sales at 43@48 for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market dull and unchanged; sales of 550 brls at $10 50 for mess; $10.25 for prime. Beef quiet and without material change in price; sales of 180 brls at $5.50@7.60 for country prime; $8.00@10 00 for country mess; $11.00@13.50 for repacked mess, and $13.00@14.50 for extra mess; prime mess beef and hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady at 3½@4c for shoulders and 5@6c for hams. Bacon sides inactive. Lard rules very firm, but business continues limited. Sales 650 brls at 7½@8½c. Butter selling at 9@14c for Ohio; and 15@17c for state. Cheese firm at 4@6½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw is firmer. Sales 1,300 hhds at 7@8½c for Cuba; 7½@8½c for Porto Rico; 9¾ for New Orleans, and 410 boxes Havana at 7@8½c. Molasses is very quiet and no sales are reported.

MONEY—Market rules firm at 6 per cent on call and 6@6½ per cent for prime paper. Sterling Exchange quiet and firm at 121@121½ for banker's bills. American gold selling at 9½ per cent premium; California gold bars are quoted at 10½ per cent. premium Total exports of specie to-day $1,484,109. Government stocks firm. U. S. 6s 1881 101½; 7-30s 103@103½.

BUFFALO, July 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales at 87½@88c for choice No. 2 Chicago spring; No 1 do. 94½c; amber Ohio $1 08. Corn in good demand and market steady. Sales 71,000 bu. at 40½@41c, mostly at the outside figures. Oats are in fair request and market firm. Sales at 37c.

WHISKY—Quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 brls. flour, 174,000 bu. wheat, 721,000 bu. corn, 41,000 bu. oats, 2,000 bu. rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—No returns Saturday evenings.

OSWEGO, July 5.—FLOUR—Steady at $4.75 from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat in good speculative demand. Market steady. Sales, 22,600 bu winter red, Michigan and Ohio; 10,000 bu. No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.00, and 3,000 bu. do. at $1.02. Corn unchanged. Market quiet held at 46@47c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and better—flour 35@36c; wheat 9½c, Corn 8c to New York. Imports 3,772 brls. flour, 81,000 bu. wheat, 66,000 bu. corn. Canal exports. 1,900 brls. flour, 27,000 bu. wheat, 17,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 5.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers 6 brls fish, 4 kegs butter.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, 65 cds wood, 5 brls fish.
Prop Oneida, Hinkley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Potomac Gebhard.
Prop Missouri Woodsworth Buffalo, 2,500 brls salt.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay, 220 m lumber.
Brig Wm Treat Bain Buffalo.
Brig Table Rock, Dergan Nanist, 170 m lumber.
Schr Eleanor, Sinclair, Grand River, 475 m shingles.
Schr Amelia, Banker, St. Joseph, 30 cds wood.
Schr Agnes Wiley, Doake, Port Laubie 3 m staves, 12 brls fish.
Schr Fisher, Major, Grand Haven, 20 m lumber 425 m staves.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 95 m lumber 50 m lath.
Schr Adele Scott, South Haven, 80 cds wood.
Schr Black Hawk, Mollin, Kalamazoo, 74 cds wood.
Schr Florence, Freese, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Free mason, Winegar, Green Bay, 220 brls fish.
Schr G F Foster Smith, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon, 75 cds wood.
Schr B Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven 95 m lumber.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Schr Thomas Simms, Reed, Buffalo.
Schr B Parsons, Young, Cleveland, 370 tons coal.
Schr H Kimball, Judson, Cleveland, 430 tons coal.
Schr Ravenna, Morse, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, St. Joseph, 70 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Grand Haven, 105 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, McDowell's Point, 67 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 1,900 ties.
Schr Active, Pagdson, Grand River, 65 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, South Haven, 15 cds wood.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, Grand Haven, 128 m shingles.
Schr L C Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, New Holland, 45 cds wood.

CLEARED .... July 5.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, 134 hides, sundries.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 22,700 bu corn, 800 brls flour, 155 brls lard and tallow, 155 hides, 700 brls highwines, 20 tons lead.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, 38,000 bu oats, 20 tons lead.
Prop Missouri, Woodworth, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat, [illegible] brls flour, 500 pigs lead.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Bark Sardinia, Whitney, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark H S Fairchild, Boyce, Oswego, 16,500 bu corn.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Muskegon.
Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Eleanor, Sinclair, Grand Haven.
Schr Amelia, Baker, St Joseph.
Schr Agnes Wiley, Douke, Point Sable.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Fisher, Meyer, Grand Haven.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Adele Scott, South Haven.
Schr Black Hawk, Mollin, Holland.
Schr Florence, Neese, Muskegon.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Port Sheldon.
Schr H Band, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr C C Griswold, Fall, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Bates, Cameron, Muskegon.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Freedom, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Muskegon.
Schr Sutherland, Petry, Colony.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Josephine Dresden Finnegan, Charlottesville.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 4, 1862.

UP—Prop. Wisconsin, Badger State, Comet; bark J. P. Mace, B. S. Shepard, Winslow; brig E. W. Cross; schr L. B. Crocker, Maple Leaf, Harriet Ross, Starlight, Quickstep, Exchange, L. J. Farwell, Oneida, Chief Eagle Wing, J. S. Newhouse.

DOWN—Prop Mayflower.

Weather extremely warm—wind S. W.

DETROIT, July 5, 1862.

UP—Prop. Acme, Fountain City, Northern Light; bark Kate Danley, Great West, No. 2, Norman; brig Mary; schr. Stampede, Nightingale Kate Richmond, Grace Murray.

DOWN—Bark Sovereign of the Lakes; schr Gousman, Waurrelan, Traveler.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... July 3

Altona, Morris, 9,078 bu oats, 142 bu barley.
G Taylor, Joliet, 110 tons coal.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 5,285 bu corn, 136 bu rye, 6 brls lard, 4 brls pork
Josephine, Kankakee, 2,911 bu corn.
Harrington, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn.
Gibraltar, LaSalle, 5 446 bu corn, 10 bu wheat.
Badger State, LaSalle, 5,451 bu corn, 140 bu wheat.
Northrup, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,500 bu wheat.
Morris, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn.
Ella, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED .... July 3.

Gladiator, Ottawa, 1,000 lbs sundries.
America, LaSalle, 112,300 ft lumber, 18,860 lbs marble.
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 73,330 ft lumber.
York State, LaSalle, 125,091 ft lumber, 30,830 ft siding, 38,500 lath.
Onward, Lockport.
Tide, LaSalle.
Carondelet, Morris, 3 m lumber.
Contest, Morris.
Beloit, Morris.
Golden State, 108 m lumber, 118 m shingles.
Maria, Kankakee, 25 700 ft lumber, 50 brls salt.
Imperial, LaSalle, 150 brls salt, 6 cords shingle bolts.
Gen Scott, LaSalle, 60,875 ft. lumber, 30,750 lath.
Old Abe, Joliet, 6,131 ft lumber, 18 m siding, 5 m shingles.
Queen City, LaSalle, 50,713 ft lumber, 3 m siding, 100 m lath, 55 m shingles.
Arctic, Morris, 77,730 ft lumber, 20 m siding, 20 m lath.
Bay State, LaSalle, 150 tons coal.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
LOW PRICES.

Appleton Sheetings, ...
Amoskeag A Sheetings, ...
Stark A Sheetings, ...
Indian Head Sheetings, ...
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...
50 " Wamsutta, ...
50 " Richmond, ...

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
Shades of any Description Made to Order.
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES
ENNAMELED CLOTH.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW STYLES
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
FAXON'S,
70 LAKE STREET,
Paper Hanging done in the best manner at short notice.
Window Shades, Fixtures, Etc.,
NOW OPENING
FOR THE TRADE.
A choice assortment of
Blanks, Cheap Satins, Borders and
CURTAIN PAPERS,
At New York Prices
FOR CASH,
AT THE OLD STAND
70 LAKE STREET,
E. G. L. FAXON.

A CARD.
The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to no house in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

BEDDING.
Bedding of every description
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
If you want a good bed get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
THE MOST DURABLE
AND THE BEST BED EVER USED.
If you want good Feathers get the
STEAM CURED FEATHERS,
Free from smell of the quill—the only place in the city where they can be procured.
They are Superior to all Others.
Bedding of every description made to order in a superior manner.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 356. ap6-ly

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers,
[illegible] No. 8 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

Wante

WANTED—News
Book Dealers in every town
to sell "PROF. PARR'S NEW
giving agents a very liberal
Inclose 25 cents for sample and price
or call at Room No. 7, 8 Dearborn

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
three good Coppersmiths
smiths. Apply at FULLAGER &
Desplaines and West Randolph street.

WANTED—A second-hand
Buggy, cheap for cash. Address
this office, stating price and where it can be seen.
jy4-x646-3t

WANTED—A Partner (in
business man) with small capital
tablished Commission House in this city.
required. Address, with real name,
Office Box 1256.

WANTED.—We want a
sized Second-hand Herring SAFE.
WORTH, TURLAY & CO., 179 South Water
jy3-x621-3t

WANTED—Agents, Local
Traveling, to sell articles paying
profit. Selling rapidly and give
where introduced. Address
stamp for circular, or call at room No. 7,
born street.

WANTED—From
$10,000.—Any person having this
vest, will find an eligible opportunity
by addressing "Box 115," Chicago P. O.
Open to offers only until the second
in July. Fifteen per cent per annum
anteed.

WANTED—In every town
Northwest to do a respectable
which is being made from $5 to $20 per
small capital of $25. For full instructions
Office Box No. 280, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—Agents $10
per day. The success of the
GREAT NOVELTY the PATRIOTIC CO
A new prize package, which is in wo
Send for Circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS
or Female—Agents wanted in every
United States to sell J. Kohler's new
for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing
Secured by copyright. Agents making
per day. For particulars inquire
Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address
3552, enclosing three cent postage stamp.
de17-h663-5m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn
opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help
No girl sent from the office unless able
factory reference from former employ
obtain same by applying as above, or
A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2553

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted
a Partner to engage in a
ness in this city. The business is
lished, and pays a sure profit of
The machinery and fixtures are all
The above offers a rare chance for a
to engage in a pleasant and profitable
Address "P. O. Box 3350," Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. The
Union Book is Headley's Life of
just the book for the times. Agents wanted
county in the Western States for this and
able and popular Books. Agents are
paralleled success. For full information
address (with stamp) O. F. GIBBS,
street, Chicago. Post Office Box 355.

WANTED! WANTED!
MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,
171 Washington street, near La
Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP.
presumes, from past years of acquaintance
ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them
able Servants. Orders from the country
tended to. P. O. Box, 3666.

WANTED—Employment
American, English, Irish, Scotch,
colored servants, with good city reference
Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 15
street, between Monroe and Madison
try orders punctually attended to. Post
MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents and C
se s in every County in the Northwest
man seeking employment can learn full
prosecuting a pleasant and profitable
closing a three cent stamp to F. A.
Office Box 4258, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To sell or e
for other stock or goods, the imported
TORONTO. He is six years old, weight
dark bay and a fast trotter, handsome and
sound and kind in harness, double or single.
graph of the horse and full description
of fifty cents. He would make a splendid
for a Colonel. Address W. J. NEELY,
je3-x678-2w

DRUGGIST.—Wanted a situation
in the country by a single young man
experienced and practical druggist.
Address, for three days, Post Office Box
jy5-x625-3t

SOMETHING NEW! Agents Wanted To sell entirely new articles of REAL MERIT. (Warranted no Humbug.)
SELLING RAPIDLY.
Enclose stamp for descriptive circulars
RICE & CO., Custom House
Chicago
jy1-x674-2w

WANTED—AGENTS
Male and female, to sell the
NEW AND WONDERFUL EXCEL
Prize Package and Patriotic Co
Now in immense demand, sells rapidly,
quality, gives the Agent more profit, and
satisfaction than any other Package in the
for circulars of this and other styles of
$10 to $15 per Day Made E
C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street
je14-x79-1m

WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED
In every City, Town, Village and County,
thrilling and remarkable work.
NOW READY,
Parson Brownlow's
WONDERFUL BOO
ONE VOLUME,
Containing upwards of 450 pages, 12 superb
ings, an excellent Steel Portrait, &c.
printed on fine white paper, and handsomely
Muslin. Price $1.25.
Sent free, by return mail, on receipt of
Address R. R. LANDON, Agent
88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House,
☞ Send Stamp and get Circular.

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS
"THE MAP"
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR
Showing at a glance the location of
Battle Field Stamped in
Every Fort and Fortification Distinct
In every respect the Great
the time.
In the margin is given a concise and
scription of every Battle, Regiments
rals which successful, &c., &c
☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample
paid, on receipt of retail price.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK
ADDRESS R. R. LANDON, A
Post Office B
No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont
e8-x673-1m

For Sale

FOR SALE—A Drug Store
Stock, Fixtures and Case of a good
Store, centrally located, and having a
Drugs, Fancy Articles, &c. For sale cheap
immediately. For particulars apply at
jy4-x680-3t

FOR SALE.—A good, sound
broke buggy horse. The owner
leave town is the only reason for selling.
O. Box 989, or apply at 349 Indiana street.

FOR SALE—A Portable
for sale at a bargain a four horse power
Steam Engine, in good condition.
DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street.
je2-x688-3t

FOR SALE—House
No. 90 Hinsdale Street
150 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret
ply to J. L. LEE, 88 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first rate
Grocery business, one of the best
city. Will also rent the store on very
I know a party who would invest
with any one wishing to buy the stock.
9 North Canal street.

FOR SALE—A Span of
Wagon and Harness. For particulars
"E. H. T." Tribune Office, or call at No.
nue, between Van Buren and Harrison
they can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A variety of
Octave PIANOS, at 118 South Dearborn
on the second floor, for sale cheap for
proved paper or on monthly payments.
taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning
attended to. Practice on Pianos two
month. Rosewood Veneers for sale by J.
je7-x799-1m

FOR SALE—The Farm
known as belonging to Col. Philo W
S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant
west of the City limits, is now offered
Said farm consists of 130 acres of prairie and
timber. The improvements are a large
shed house, large barn and all necessary
with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees
them bearing; good wells and cistern,
ant house. One hundred bushels of wheat
dred and seventy bushels of oats are
This farm will be sold on the most
terms. Apply to JAMES
RACINE, Wis., May 28th, 1862.

FOR SALE.—THE MER
and Grist Mill, known as the
"COMO MILL,"
Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside Co
near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad,
sale.
The Mill is in good order; is driven
power, from a steady stream; has
Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all
cleaning apparatus. For further particulars
WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or
the premises.
COMO, May 1st, 1862.

RESIDENCE FOR S
One of the most attractive
vicinity of Chicago, substantially
Park pressed brick, and just completed
$11,000, is offered for sale at a great
It is situated in the educational village
about twelve miles from Chicago, on
where railroad facilities are such as
men of the city to reside here and
business hours and where three of
institutions of the Northwest are
good public schools, make the location
The House is two and a half stories
commanding eminence, overlooking the
surrounding. It are twenty acres of
with a good barn, excellent water,
grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries
raspberries, currants, &c., with a
shrubbery plants usually cultivated
This property will be sold at a
small cash, with credit for the balance
dence, inquire of No. 101 Lake
ap9-x[illegible]

The Tribu

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION AND ITS

We devote a large share of our day to the thrilling details of the ous scenes of which the peninsula Richmond has been the theatre past week. Whatever the annals war have yet in store, they can parallel the seven days' fighting Richmond, as it certainly compa nothing that has preceded in the for the Union. In the mass of given, many impressions originally by the earlier dispatches are correc the present situation clearly rev well as the events leading to such One thing is certain the rebels are in the primary design for which th ented this gigantic movement, a to them, with fearful loss of life. ready known to our readers that co tion has within a few months past their army at Richmond up to midable numbers. The issue of paign in the valley of Mississippi few skilfully disposed troops re presence of a large rebel army, after brigade of picked me ed from Corinth to the rebel With virtual abandonment of al points by the best generals the whole ble strength of the rebel army ha massed at Richmond, and that for purpose, the utter annihilation of th of the Potomac. This was th they played for. A week to the first movement on our line, if we may trust the re the New York *Times*, it was know the rebels were preparing to atta right in immense numbers. Our then extended a distance of fifteen n a broad arc of a circle, and in tion to resist such an attack. In th of an army thus imperilled and e high generalship is required as tru offensive movements, while the troops is far more highly tested in the face of a foe, than in the im advance. This was the nature movement of the federal forces fr first order given on Wednesday 25t the whole line, after a week's fightin drawn up on the bank of the James R its present location. The change of was executed without our line bein broken. On our extreme right the Gen. Stoneman alone was severe the main body, but it sought retr cessfully by its own route. The army is safe, and has punished the fo more sorely, than it has itself suffer only needs reinforcements to move upon the enemy, and the next tim cessfully. That the rebels suffe most severely in these battles, a counts, and their own among them, little reason to doubt, and the d theirs because beyond the result chasing for a time a few leagues of they gained nothing. The army government maintained its integrit brigade after brigade of the melted away before our soldiers in the tremendous that marked these encou There will be bitter grief through loyal North in many homes for our heroes, but their lives were laid do her holy cause and hour of deadly p the Republic, and the reward of thei will live in the hearts of a grateful Reinforcements are being poured take the places of the fallen, and sho larger host than before will carry th and stripes toward Richmond and it above the rebel capital. The safe. We learn it not only fro dispatches through ordinary news nels, but from private letters give abundant and cheerful assura the fact. Its safety is the defeat of rebels, and that through losses they easily repair. Conscription has don utmost with them—the rally of our fr to the cause of the Union has but b THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND men called for by the President in respo the patriotic proffer of loyal States. they will be forthcoming. Every loyal heart beats with a fresh vigor at the p sad but glorious, that come throngin from the battle-week before Richmo the spirit that possesses our volun whom not overwhelming numbers daunt, and whose steady discipline, ri with fire and steel their front, until they won their safety and their ne sition. The result of this week consolidate purpose, and in the glo patriotism melt down all partizans should give us a policy in the war, a declaration that by every available m the war shall be sharply prosecuted utter destruction of all the enemies government.

VICKSBURG.

The announcement by an evening temporary, that "Vicksburg is ours," premature. No such information reached this city. The latest news that interesting point was brought to on Saturday afternoon, by the ram arch, which left Vicksburg on Satur week. On the Thursday previous bombardment was inaugurated and tinued the following day. On the la morning, about 4 o'clock, eight of the boats of Commodore Farragut run rebel batteries, and are now with Ell ram fleet. The two days bombardment the town, resulted in the demolition large number of buildings, and other so damage, and the good work will be con ued.

In the meantime General Butler is gaged in a more feasible, but proba not less effective work in the way strategy at the same position. By looki a map of the Mississippi River at Vick burg, it will be observed that some di tance above it takes a sharp curv running almost due east for abo five miles, where another sh curve sends it in about an opp site direction, and for about the distance. On the eastern corner, a little south of the radius, stands the to of Vicksburg, protected from the river bluff on the north. The neck of la formed by this curve is narrow and lo Across this neck, and three or four mi west from Vicksburg, Gen. Butler, wi true Yankee sagacity, and no constitutio al scruples, has set at work *five thousa* genuine contrabands to dig a can through, which the river will soon open new course, thereby shortening the leng some seven to ten miles, and at t same time leaving rebellious contumacious Vicksburg an inland tow distant some four or five miles from t straightened course of the Father Waters. The horns of a dilemma this presented—either Vicksburg mu surrender, or become a quiet inla town. This done, and *the Mississippi once more open* its entire length, giving western navy full sweep. The splendid al s of this work can hardly be overe mated.

P. S.—Since writing the above, arrival of the ram Lancaster at Memph brings information that our fleet destroyed the town of Vicksburg, and be in possession of the ground wher stood in a brief time.

THE GUARDIANS AGAIN.

The Guardians of Civilization are ad way again over our American affa The London *Times* has but one strain, finds language meagre to express its h ror at the atrocities of our war. As l as it limits its sympathies to expressions regret it will but echo the sentiments our own people with whom war w dread alternative, but the guardians of c ilization over the water must understa that there is nothing they can do be premises to stop bloodshed, but to cease from words and acts of sympat with the rebellion. The federal gover